# AGANANG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

# INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN




## Final IDP 2013/14

# 1. Table of contents


| Content | Pages |
|---|---|
| 1. Table of contents | 1 |
| 2. Abbreviations | 2-3 |
| 3. Foreword by Mayor | 4 |
| 4. IDP Review Context | 5-12 |
| 5. Situational analysis | 13-41 |
| 5.1. Spatial Analysis | 13-15 |
| 5.2. Socio-economic analysis | 16-18 |
| 5.3. Local Economic Development Analysis | 18-20 |
| 5.4. Environmental Analysis | 20-27 |
| 5.5. Basic services and Infrastructure analysis | 28-33 |
| 5.6. Social analysis | 33-37 |
| 5.7. Institutional transformation and Development | 37-38 |
| 5.8. Financial Viability and Management | 39-40 |
| 5.9. Good Governance and Public Participation | 41-42 |
| 6. Municipal Priorities | 43-54 |
| 7. Strategies phase | 55-65 |
| 8. Projects phase | 65-78 |
| 81. Municipal Projects | 66-79 |
| 8.2. Projects by CDM | 80 |
| 8.3. Projects by Sector Departments and other institutions | 81-83 |
| 9. Integration phase | 79-84 |
| 10. Annexures | 85 |
| 10.1. Draft Budget 2013/14 | |
| 10.2. Draft Organizational Structure 2013/14 | |

# 2. List of Abbreviations

| | |
|---|---|
| **AA** | **Affirmative Action** |
| **ABET** | **Adult Basic Education and Training** |
| **AIDS** | **Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome** |
| **CBO** | **Community Based Organisation** |
| **CBP** | **Community Based Planning** |
| **CDM** | **Capricorn District Municipality** |
| **CMIP** | **Consolidated Municipal Infrastructure Programme** |
| **CPF** | **Community Police Forum** |
| **DBSA** | **Development Bank of Southern Africa** |
| **DMR** | **Department of Minerals Resources** |
| **DoE** | **Department of Education** |
| **CoGTA** | **Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs** |
| **CoGHSTA** | **Cooperative Governance Human Settlement and Traditional Affairs** |
| **DWA** | **Department of Water Affairs** |
| **EE** | **Employment Equity** |
| **EEP** | **Employment Equity Plan** |
| **ECD** | **Early Childhood Development** |
| **EIA** | **Environmental Impact Assessment** |
| **EXCO** | **Executive Committee** |
| **IDP** | **Integrated Development Planning** |
| **IDZ** | **Industrial Development Zone** |
| **IGR** | **Intergovernmental Relations** |
| **IT** | **Information Technology** |
| **ITP** | **Integrated Transport Plan** |
| **KPA'S** | **Key Performance Area** |
| **KPI'S** | **Key Performance Indicator** |
| **LBSC** | **Local Business Service Centre** |
| **LDO'S** | **Land Development Objectives** |
| **LED** | **Local Economic Development** |
| **LSP** | **Local Service Point** |
| **LGFMG** | **Local Government Finance Management Grant** |
| **MDG** | **Millennium Development Goals** |
| **MEC** | **Member of Executive Committee** |
| **MGP** | **Municipal Growth Point** |
| **MIG** | **Municipal Infrastructure Grant** |
| **MSIG** | **Municipal System Improvement Grant** |
| **NDP** | **National Development Plan** |
| **NGO'S** | **Non Governmental Organisation** |
| **NT** | **National Targets** |
| **PCP** | **Population Concentration Point** |

| | |
|---|---|
| **LEGDP** | **Limpopo Employment, Growth and Development Plan** |
| **PHP** | **People Housing Programme** |
| **PMS** | **Performance Management System** |
| **PPP'S** | **Public Private Partnership** |
| **RDP** | **Reconstruction and Development Programme** |
| **SALGA** | **South African Local Government Association** |
| **SAMWU** | **South African Municipal Workers Union** |
| **SANRAL** | **South African National Road Agency Limited** |
| **SAPS** | **South African Police Services** |
| **SCM** | **Supply Chain Management** |
| **SDF** | **Spatial Development Framework** |
| **SMME** | **Small Medium and Micro Enterprise** |
| **WSP** | **Workplace Skills Programme** |
| **WSP** | **Water Service Provider** |
| | |

# 3. Mayor's Foreword

Aganang Local Municipality is on course in providing better and quality lives to our Communities. Through integrated development plan we are step by step turning the tide. According census 2011 results, since 2001 to 2011 access to water has been increased from 84% to 94%, access to electricity increased from 39% to 95%, unemployment has decreased from 60% to 50%, no schooling reduced from 18 % 10% etc. Some of these statistical milestones confirm that indeed we are making a difference.

It is further worth noting that the population of the Municipality has decreased from 145 454 in 2007 to 131 164 in 2011 whilst on the other hand households have increased from 33 826 in 2007 to 33 918 in 2011.

It terms of budget in 2012/13 it was R117 611 078 M and as we table the draft IDP/budget it has increased to R 132 941998,95 M owing mainly to the increase in equitable shares and Municipal Infrastructure grant increase.

During the financial year 2012/13 we implemented amongst others the following projects;

- Construction of phase 2 of Mohlonong to Diana clinic road
- Electrification of Kloesdam village.
- Construction of 274 RDP houses in the municipality through CoGHSTA.
- Construction of 02 Apollo lights at Setumong
- Construction of three Creches(Pinkie-Sebotse, Sebora & Rankhuwe)
- Refurbishment of Maribana hall.
- Support to Masa a sele and Maatla a Basadi projects
- Operationalization of Wholesale Warehouse etc.

Once again, as provided for by Legislations that are governing Municipality, we are expected to review the IDP/Budget in consultation with our Community and Community stakeholders. It is on the basis of above that once again we salute our Community and Community stakeholders for their contribution in the finalization on the Final IDP/Budget 2013/14

Mmogo re tla kgona

Her Worship
Cllr MM Mokobodi

# 4. IDP Review Context

### 4.1. Legal Framework

Municipalities constitute the last layer of spheres of government in a Democratic South Africa. They (Municipalities) are spheres of government at the coal phase because that is where services are rendered to communities. In terms of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act no 108 of 1996 Municipalities were established with the following objects;

**Objects of Local Government**

- Provide Services to the Communities in a sustainable manner
- Provide democratic government to Communities
- Promote local economic development
- Promote safe and healthy environment
- Encourage involvement of communities and Community organization in matters of local government

It against this backdrop that Municipalities have to develop Integrated development plans as vehicle or platform for spheres of government and other role players to converge to realize the objects of local government as indicated above

### 4.2. Legislations and Policies that guides and informs IDP Process

The following lists are some of the legislations and policies that are critical and central to the IDP development process:

| **Act/Policy** | **Description/focus** |
|---|---|
| Development Facilitation Act no 65 of 1995 | Prescribe land development procedures based on the principles of integrated planning, optimal use of existing resources and the promotion of sustainable development. |
| Batho Pele White Paper of 1997 | Make provision for eight batho pele principles which should guide conduct of public service in providing services to the communities. |
| White Paper on Local Government of 1998 | White paper on local government paper provides policy clarity the kind of local government needed to democratize and facilitate delivery of services to all communities. it describe the developmental responsibility of local government |

| Act/Policy | Description/focus |
|---|---|
| Municipal Systems Act no 32 of 2000 | Municipal systems act guides the development and review of the Municipal IDP/Budget. Chapter 5 of the Act is specifically dedicated towards clarify the IDP development and review processes. |
| Municipal Finance Management Act no 56 of 2003 | To secure sound and sustainable management of the financial affairs of the municipalities and other institutions in local government. It provides clarity on municipal budgetary process and how these budgets must be utilized |
| Intergovernmental relations framework Act no 13 of 2005 | This provides clarity on how all the three spheres of government must work together. |
| National Environmental Management Act no 107 of 1998 | Provide guidance on issues of environmental management and how Municipalities can integrate issues of environment into development. It identifies economic, social and environmental issues as pillars of sustainable development. make provision environmental impact assessment as an instrument that can used to assess the negative and positive impacts of proposed projects ad recommend to mitigate potential negative impacts and enhance the positive impacts |
| Local Agenda 21 | This advocates for governments including municipalities to engage in sustainable development. Development so that future generations can still be able to survive. Local authorities must work in partnership with their communities |
| Millennium Development Goals | Identifies eight millennium development goals that all nations must achieve by 2015.it advocates amongst others halving poverty, universal primary education, global partnership for development, improved environmental sustainability, reducing child mortality, reducing maternal mortality, eliminating gender disparity and halting the spread of HIV/Aids |
| National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP) | It provides for focusing of development on areas of potential as a catalyst towards improvement of lives of communities. areas of potential or nodal points should be prioritized for infrastructure investment. |
| Limpopo, Employment, Growth and Development plan (LEGDP) | It is plan that geared towards economic growth and job creation in the province and different role players can contribute towards achievement of targets of LEGDP. It identifies 3 programmes as main drivers of LEGDP. |
| Traditional leadership and Governance Act 41 of 2003 | Promotes and clarify roles between Municipalities and Traditional authorities. |

| Act/Policy | Description/focus |
|---|---|
| New Growth path | Focuses on creating decent work, reducing inequality and defeating poverty through restructuring of South African economy |
| National Development Plan | Provide a vision for development for next 30 yrs. Municipalities must contribute towards realization of this vision |

### 4.3. Government Priority Strategies

#### 4.3.1. Five Key National Priorities

- Creation of decent work and sustainable livelihoods
- Education
- Health
- Rural development and food security
- The fight against crime and corruption

#### 4.3.2. Twelve National Outcomes

In pursuit of the above state five key priorities twelve national outcomes were developed to guide the programmes of department, parastatals, municipalities and civil society in general.

- Improve the quality of basic education
- Improve health and life expectancy
- All people in South Africa protected and feel safe
- Decent employment through inclusive economic growth
- A skilled and capable workforce to support inclusive growth
- An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network
- Vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities and food security
- Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life
- A response and accountable, effective and efficient local government system
- Protection and enhancement of environmental assets and natural resources
- A better South Africa, a better and safer Africa and world
- A developmental-oriented public service and inclusive citizenry

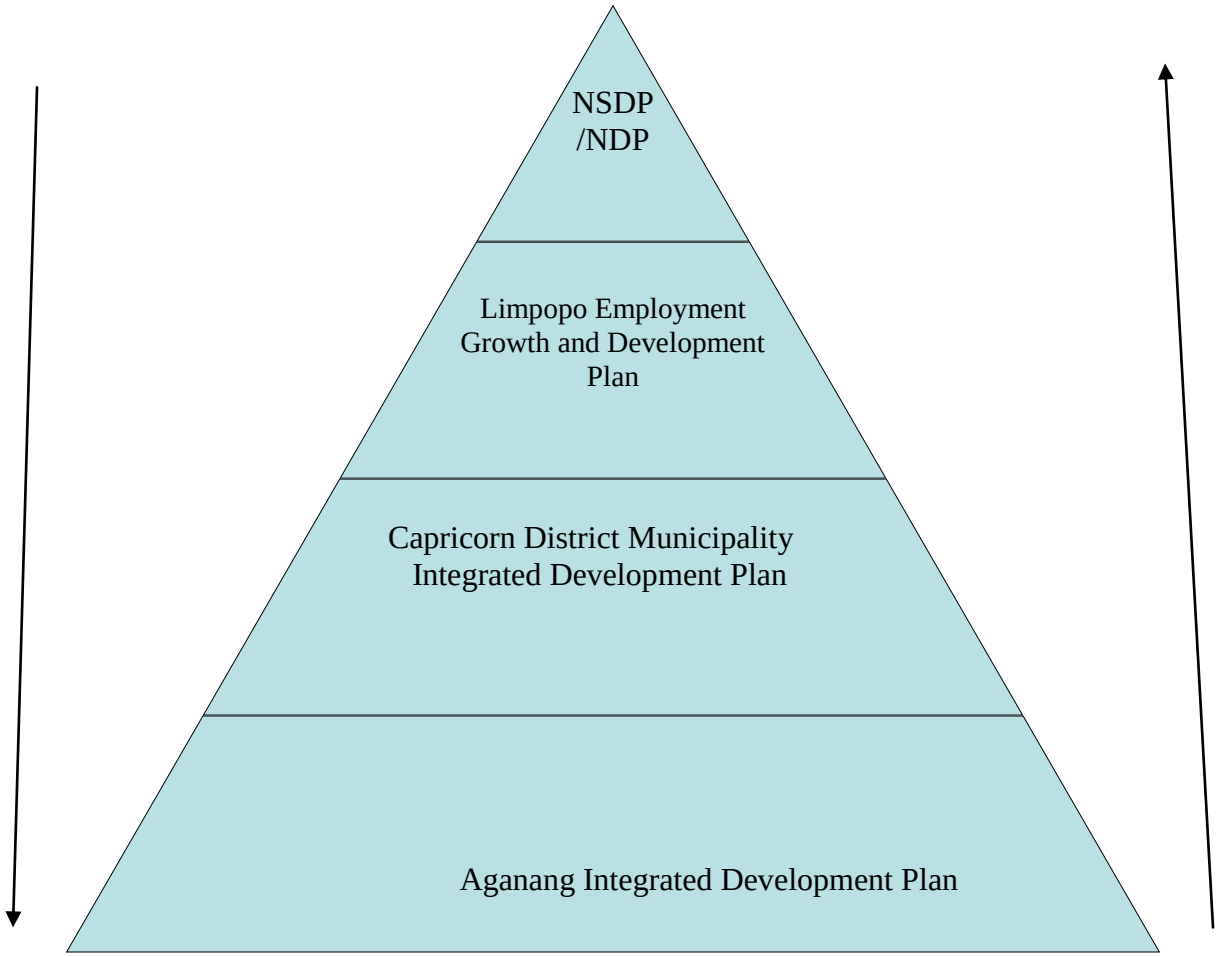
### 4.4. Powers and Functions of Aganang Municipality

In terms of Constitution, Municipal Structures Act and Section 12 as promulgated by MEC of Local Government and Housing, Aganang Municipality has the following powers and functions:

| Powers & Functions | Performed | Areas of performance | Not performed |
|---|---|---|---|
| Municipal planning | × | IDP,SDF,LUMS,site demarcations | |
| Child care facilities | × | Provision of infrastructure | |
| Building regulations | × | Allocate sites, provide proof of residence | |
| Air pollution | | | × |
| Local tourism | | | × |
| Trading regulations | × | Allocate business sites, development of by-laws | |
| Water(as provider) | × | Operations and maintenance | |
| Bill boards and the display of advertisement in public places | × | Construction and development of by-laws | |
| Cemeteries, funeral parlours and crematoria | × | Infrastructure provisioning and development of by-laws | |
| Control of public nuisances | | | × |
| Fencing and fences | | | × |
| Local sports facilities | × | Maintenance and infrastructure provision. | |
| Traffic and parking | × | Motor Vehicle Licensing & DLTC and law enforcement | |
| Street trading | × | Provision of market stalls, support to informal businesses | |
| Refuse removal ,refuse dumps and solid waste | | | × |
| Municipal parks and recreation | | | × |
| Municipal abattoirs | | | × |
| Markets | x | Construction of market stalls | × |
| Noise pollution | | | × |
| Municipal roads | × | Tarring and grading, construction of bridges | |
| Licensing and control of undertakings that sell food to the public | | | × |
| Pounds | × | Regulation and infrastructure provisioning | |
| Public places | | | x |
| Licensing of dogs | | | × |
| Street lighting | × | Provision of Apollo lights & street lights | |

### 4.5. Integrated Development Planning Perspective

Integrated Development Planning is an expression of government plan at local level. In essence it is the plan that must incorporate all spheres of government plans for development and delivery of services to all Communities of the Municipality.
The local municipality IDP must thus be aligned to the District IDP, Limpopo, employment, growth and Development plan and National Spatial development perspective. The table below illustrates these linkages.



### 4.6. IDP/Budget Review Structures & Processes

**IDP/Budget Review Structures**

| Structure | Role/s |
|---|---|
| Council | Approves IDP & Budget process plan, IDP & Budget, SDBIP<br>Monitor IDP Progress<br>Ensure involvement of stakeholders in IDP/Budget processes |
| Ward Councillors & Ward Committees | Represents the interests of their Wards in the IDP/Budget processes<br>Submit Community needs |
| Traditional Leaders | Represents the interests of their Communities |
| Executive Committee | Responsible for overall Management and coordination of the IDP/Budget processes<br>Chair the Representative Forum |
| IDP/Budget Steering Committee | Steers the IDP/Budget review processes<br>Considers inputs into the IDP/Budget |
| IDP/Budget Clusters/Departments | Provide cluster or departmental expertise in the IDP/Budget processes.<br>Provide technical support to IDP/Budget processes |
| IDP Representative Forum | Platform of stakeholders for provision of inputs to IDP/Budget processes |
| Communities | Communicate their needs and priorities through Ward Committees, Ward Councillors and through village, Ward based meeting and Izimbizos. |

### 4.7. IDP/Budget Review Processes

IDP/Budget Review framework was developed and adopted on the 30 August 2012.The IDP/Budget review process was driven by the IDP/Budget steering committee. A number of varying activities were followed amongst others; IDP/Budget steering meetings, IDP/Budget Rep forum and Exco Strategic planning. The table below illustrates the process followed:

| Activity | Description |
|---|---|
| IDP/Budget Process plan | The process plan was developed and adopted by Council on the 30 August 2012 |
| IDP/Budget Cluster/Departmental meetings | Cluster meetings were convened to give technical input into the IDP Process |
| IDP/Budget Steering Committee | Steering committee meetings were convened on monthly basis to steer the process of the IDP Review process |

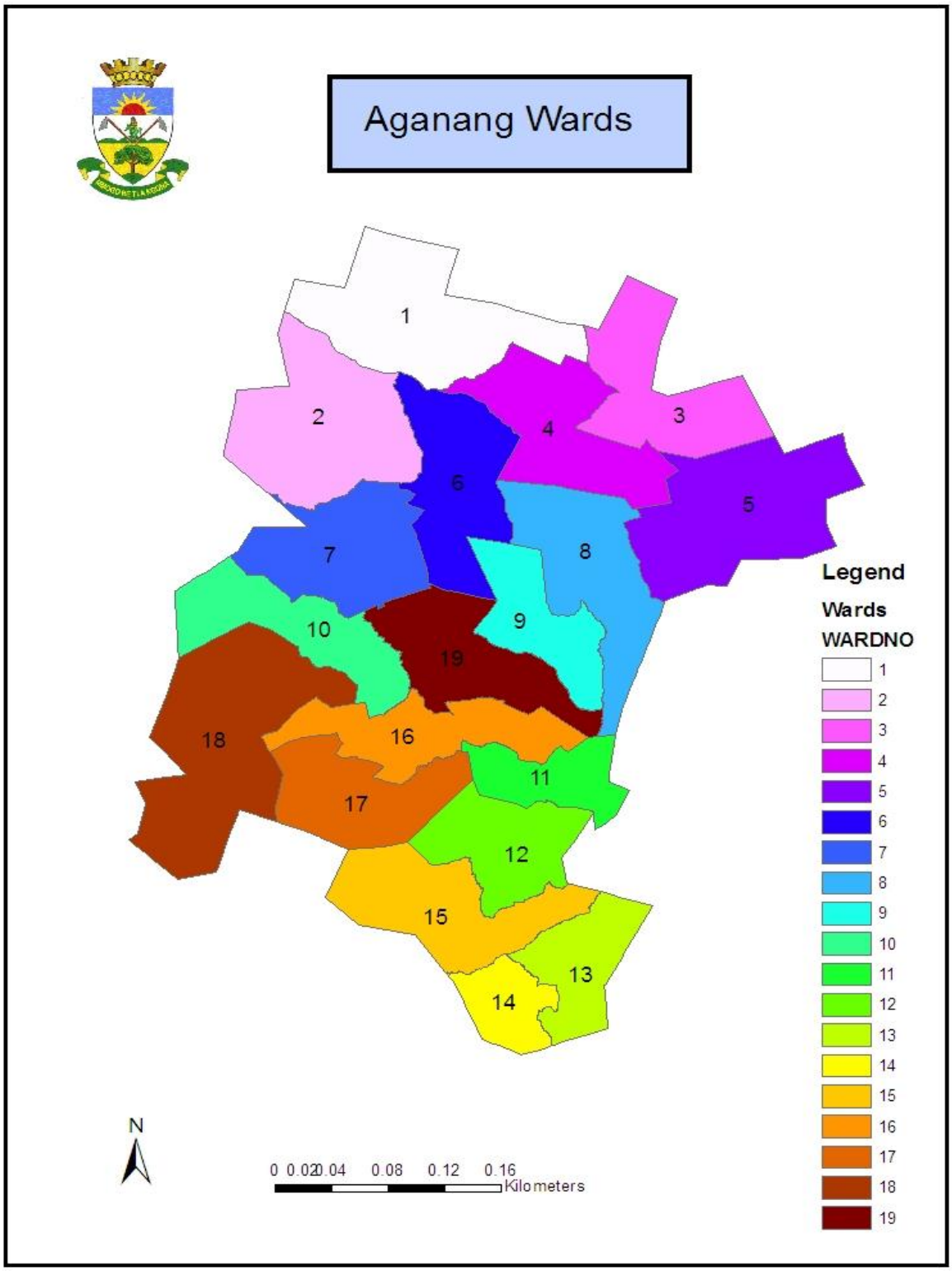
| Activity | Description |
|---|---|
| 1st IDP/Budget Rep Forum | 1st IDP Rep Forum was convened and constituted on 18 October 2012 and Aganang status quo report was tabled |
| Local IGR | The local IGR meetings were convened to source inputs |
| Departmental Strategic Planning sessions | Held to prepare departmental plans into the IDP/Budget review process |
| Exco Strategic planning | Exco strategic planning was convened to take the review process forward |
| Adoption of 1st draft IDP/Budget 2013/14 | The Draft IDP 2013/14 was adopted on the 27 March 2013 |
| Community and Community Stakeholders Consultations | The following stakeholders were Consulted on the Draft IDP/Budget 2013/14 Business, CBO/NGO's, Traditional leaders, Ward Committees and Communities from the 04-21 April 2013 |
| 2nd IDP/Budget Rep Forum | The forum was held on the 30 April 2013 to consolidate stakeholder inputs into the Draft IDP |
| Council Strategic session | It was held from the 15-17 April 2013 to consider inputs from Community and Community Stakeholders on the Draft IDP/Budget 2013/14 |
| Open Council Meeting | Held to approve the Final IDP/Budget 2013/14 |

### 4.8. MEC' IDP Assessment Report

The annual MEC's Assessment of IDP's forms the basis of the review processes of the IDP and Budget. Issues raised by the assessment report are considered in the next cycle of the IDP review. In preparation of this Draft IDP/Budget 2013/2014 consideration was made to the IDP assessment report of 2012/2013.

The following are some of the issues raised by the MEC' IDP Assessment report and were taken up within the IDP/Budget 2013/14 review process.

| Issue raised | Action /Progress |
|---|---|
| Unavailability of some sector plans | Municipality will continue to engage other stakeholders for assistance with the development of sector plans. |
| Development of strategies and objectives on roads and storm water | Strategies have been included |
| Unavailability of projects on public transport | Municipality will continue engage other stakeholders for intervention on public transport issues |
| Inclusion of maps | A map on Municipal nodal points and Municipal wards have been included |


Aganang Wards
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
Legend
Wards
WARDNO
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
N
0 0.02 0.04 0.08 0.12 0.16
Kilometers

# 5. Situational Analysis

### 5.1. Spatial Analysis

#### 5.1.1. Location of the Municipality

Aganang Municipality is situated 45 kilometers west of Polokwane. It is comprised of 105 villages and it is divided into 19 Wards. It covers an area of about 1 852 22 km2 It is a rural Municipality and has 4 Traditional Authorities namely Moletši, Matlala, Maraba and Mashashane. It is the fourth densely populated Municipality within Capricorn District and has a population of 131 164 and total of 33 918 households (Census 2011).

#### 5.1.2. Key Challenges and Opportunities

Aganang Municipality is purely rural and has no township. In terms of Aganang Spatial Development Framework (SDF) it has potential in Agriculture and Tourism. It has challenge of providing Infrastructure & basic services to the community, local economic development and developing a revenue base. It has a potential of developing nodal points as identified by the SDF i.e. Rampuru-Ceres, Mashashane, Madietane, Kalkspruit & Tibane.

| Area | Key Challenges | Opportunities |
|---|---|---|
| Infrastructure & Basic services | Basic service backlogs i.e. no bulk services | Opportunity to grow the economy through Infrastructure and basic services delivery |
| Institutional Capacity & Transformation | Retention of skilled personnel | Opportunity to grow as an emerging Municipality |
| Good Governance & Public Participation | Development and capacitating of Communities in order to effect meaningful participation. | Communities are eager to be involved in Municipal activities and programmes |
| Financial Viability & Management | Lack of Revenue base | Development of alternative revenue sources |
| Local Economic Development | Lack of secondary economic activities<br>No major economic activities | Potential to grow economically |
| Spatial & Environmental | Land ownership is still mainly in the hands of Traditional Authority.<br>Development of growth points, population concentration points and corridors. | Enough land for multiple land use.<br>Piloting LUMS |

### 5.1.3. Aganang SDF & LUMS

The Municipality has reviewed the Spatial Development Framework (SDF). The Spatial Development Framework provides direction to development and is further aligned to the District SDF, Limpopo, Employment, Growth and Development Plan and National Spatial Development Perspective. Linked to the SDF the Municipality has developed and adopted the land use management scheme which guides land use applications within the Municipality. Aganang SDF further identifies varying developmental potentials within the Municipality. These comprise of Municipal growth point, Population concentration points, Local service points and Municipal corridors.

### 5.1.4. Hierarchy of settlements

| Settlement Order | Description | Area within the Municipality | Potential |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Order | Municipal Growth point(MGP) | Ceres-Rampuru | It is the development hub of the Municipality and as such a strategic area for investment |
| 2nd Order | Population concentration points(PCP) | Ceres, Mashashane and Setumong | Areas where most of the population of the Municipality resides Potential for market |
| 3rd Order | Local Service points(LSP) | Kalkspruit & Tibane | Strategic areas for business development and activities |
| 4th Order | Small settlements | All villages within the Municipality | Areas where Communities stay and where services are needed |

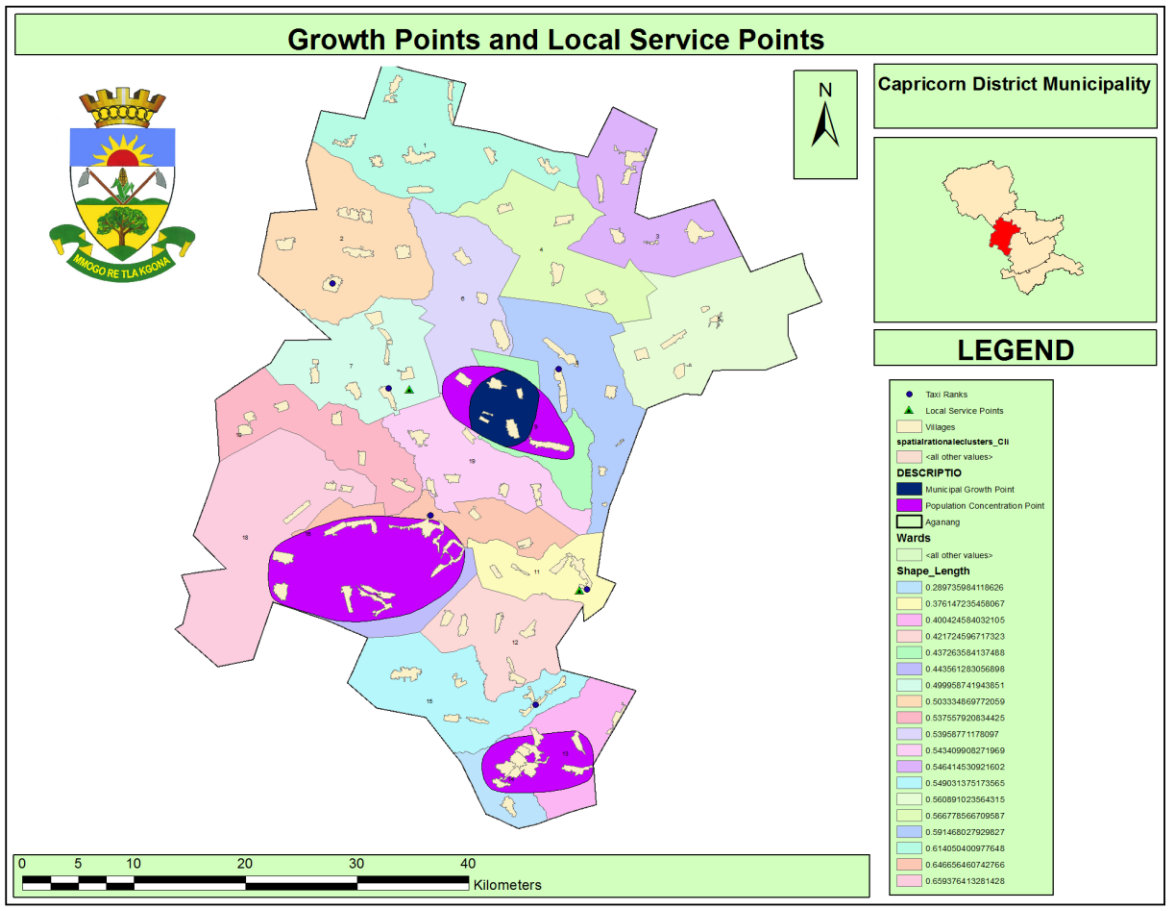
### 5.1.5. Municipal Corridors

The municipal area is well served by roads consisting of a network of different order linking the various settlements with each other and with urban areas such as Polokwane and Mokopane. The most important roads are:

- Gilead road (District Road D3390) that traverses the municipal area from east to west linking the municipal area with Polokwane and National Road N11 (Mokopane - Groblersbrug);
- National Road N11 located on the western boundary of the municipal area, linking the municipal area with Mokopane and Botswana via Groblersbrug;
- District Road D544 (tarred Percy Fyfe road) linking the Ga Mashashane cluster area with Polokwane; and
- District Road D19 (tarred to Tibane) linking several villages (Kalkspruit, Ga-Ramakara, etc.) with Polokwane.

### 5.1.6. Spatial challenges

- Municipality is purely rural.
- There is no proclaimed township
- Attraction of investment to develop areas as identified by the SDF
- Inadequate funds provision of the requisite bulk infrastructure services to areas of potential for development of the Municipality
- Unavailability of land for development
- Land turner up grading within the Municipality
- Implementation of land use management scheme poses a challenge.
- Land claims




**The map above depicts the Municipal growth point, population concentration points and local service points.**

### 5.2. Socio-economic analysis

#### 5.2.1. Demographic Analysis

#### 5.2.2. Population

Aganang Municipality has 105 villages and the total population of the Municipality is 131 164 and total number of household is 33 918. The average household size is 4. This is mainly as a result of the demarcation process.

| Number of wards | Number of villages | Total Population | Total households | Average household size |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19 | 105 | 131 164 | 33 918 | 4 |

**Table 2: Census 2011**

#### 5.2.3. Focus Groups

The majority of the population of Aganang Local Municipality is mainly women and youth. The implication thereof is that more programmes should be geared towards women empowerment and youth development programmes. The table 3 below illustrates the distribution of population in terms of gender and disability.

| Gender | Total Number |
|---|---|
| Male | 59 171 |
| Female | 71 992 |
| Children(0-13 yrs) | 45 560 |
| Youth (14-35 yrs) | 44 742 |
| Adults (36-60 yrs) | 23 875 |
| Elderly (61 & above) | 16 987 |
| | |

**Table 3: Census 2011**

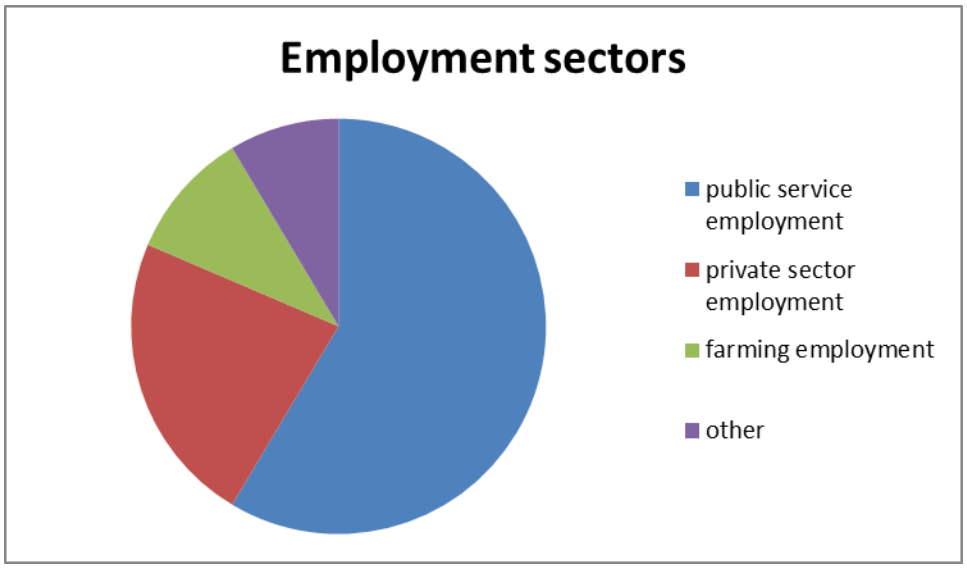
### 5.2.4. Income & Employment

| Category | Total Number |
|---|---|
| Employed | 11400 |
| Unemployed | 11581 |
| Discouraged job seekers | 3996 |
| Not economically active | 42 083 |
| Not applicable | 62102 |
| **Income** | **Total Number** |
| No income | 4490 |
| R1-R4800 | 1880 |
| R4801-R R9600 | 3548 |
| R9601-R19600 | 9916 |
| R19601-R38 200 | 8547 |
| R38201-R76400 | 2982 |
| R76401-R 153 800 | 1422 |
| R153801-R 307 600 | 784 |
| R 307 601 –R 614 400 | 287 |
| R 614 401 – R 1 228 800 | 41 |
| R 1 228 801 – R 2 457 600 | 15 |
| R 2 457 601 or more | 21 |

**Table: 4 Census 2011**

Table 4 above illustrates income and employment status within the municipality. Majority of people are not economically active and further that most of the household do not have income.

### 5.2.5. Labour Force




The diagram above indicates sector contribution to the labour force within the Municipality. The larger percentage of the labour force reside with the public service followed by private sector and farming.

### 5.2.6. Developmental challenges

- The above scenario poses a challenge for the Municipality to robustly engage in employment creation initiatives that can turnaround the situation of the Communities for sustainable livelihoods.
- Mainstreaming of special of focus groups

## 5.3. Economic Analysis

### 5.3.1. Economic Analysis

Aganang Municipality is predominantly rural however it has potential to grow in both primary and secondary economic activities. This refers to both production and manufacturing activities. Currently there are no major economic activities taking place except subsistence initiatives. The municipality has developed and adopted both LED Strategy and LED plan. The LED Strategy identifies agriculture and tourism as the key economic drivers of the Municipality. These areas further are in line with key economic drivers of the economy of Limpopo province as identified by Limpopo Economic Growth Development Plan (LEGDP). However a lot of work still needs to be done to take both agriculture and tourism to another level.

### 5.3.2. Primary economic activities

The economic activities that take place within the Municipality are mainly agriculture and Community based projects initiatives.

### 5.3.3. Agricultural activities

Most Communities of Aganang Municipality plough maize and keep livestock like cattle, goats, sheep etc for subsistence. This activity is done in almost every village within the Municipality.
The success of crop farming depends on amount of rain per rainy season.

### 5.3.4. Community based projects

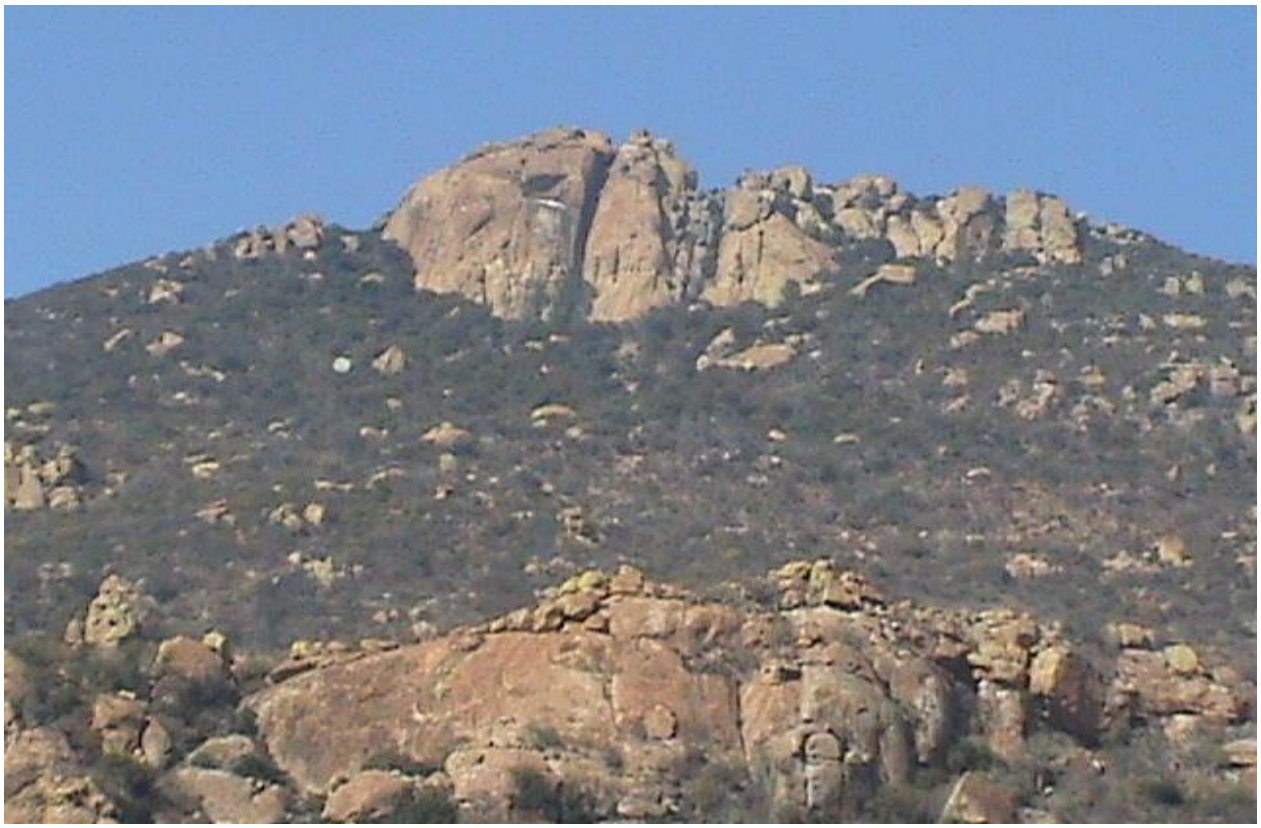
There are a number of community based projects initiatives that are running within the Municipality. These range from poultry farming, goat and cattle projects, egg production and vegetables production.

### 5.3.5. Secondary economic activities

There are no major manufacturing activities taking place within the Municipality despite activities of poultry farming, maize farming, brick making, paper production et cetera.

### 5.3.6. Tourism

There are areas of potential within the Municipality with regard to tourism. Areas identified are Matlala game reserve (Mogoshi Mountains), Utjane dam and Ratang Baeng game reserve. A lot of efforts have to be put in order to tap into the potentiality of these areas. The picture below shows some tourist potential at Mogoshi Mountains at Matlala a Thaba.



**Mogoshi Mountains in Matlala a Thaba (Ward 16)**

### 5.3.7. Mining

There are no mining activities within the Municipality however explorations are underway to check feasibility of platinum in deposits in the south western part (Ward 10 & 18) and iron ore in the northern part (Ward 03 and 04) of the Municipality.

### 5.3.8. Job creation

The Municipality annually creates temporary job opportunities through LED and infrastructure delivery. These provide relief to the needy and unemployed. It further provides the requisite skills to those employed. Already during the first half of 2012/13 839 jobs have been created.

**Development challenges**

- Development of tourism potential areas
- Maximization of production and capacity level of primary economic activities within the Municipality
- Enough financial resources to support Community projects initiatives
- Establishment of major manufacturing activities within the municipality.
- Capacity building of LED initiatives
- Establishment of Markets

### 5.3.8. Comparative and Competitive advantages of Municipal Economy

Aganang Municipality although rural has economic potential that, if tapped into, can become competitive. These borders around the following key issues:

- Potential for agriculture(both crop and livestock), tourism and prospects of mining
- Located with the Capricorn District Municipality which is a provincial logistic hub.
- Due to the Municipality's proximity to Polokwane it can become a manufacturing area with Polokwane providing the market.
- Aganang Municipality ,through Road D3390(Gilead road),links Polokwane with Mogalakwena, Lephalale and Botswana which provides potential as a corridor(East-West corridor)
- Enough cheap land for secondary economic activities(although most of the land is still in the hands of Traditional Councils)

## 5.4. Environmental Analysis

The municipality has developed and adopted environmental management plan in order to take up issues of environment as we develop our Communities. In pursuit of sustainable development environmental management is critical to this noble notion. Whenever projects are undertaken within the Municipality environmental impact assessments are conducted to ensure that environmental issues are taken into consideration. This in the main is to ensure sustainable development.

## 5.4.1. Climate

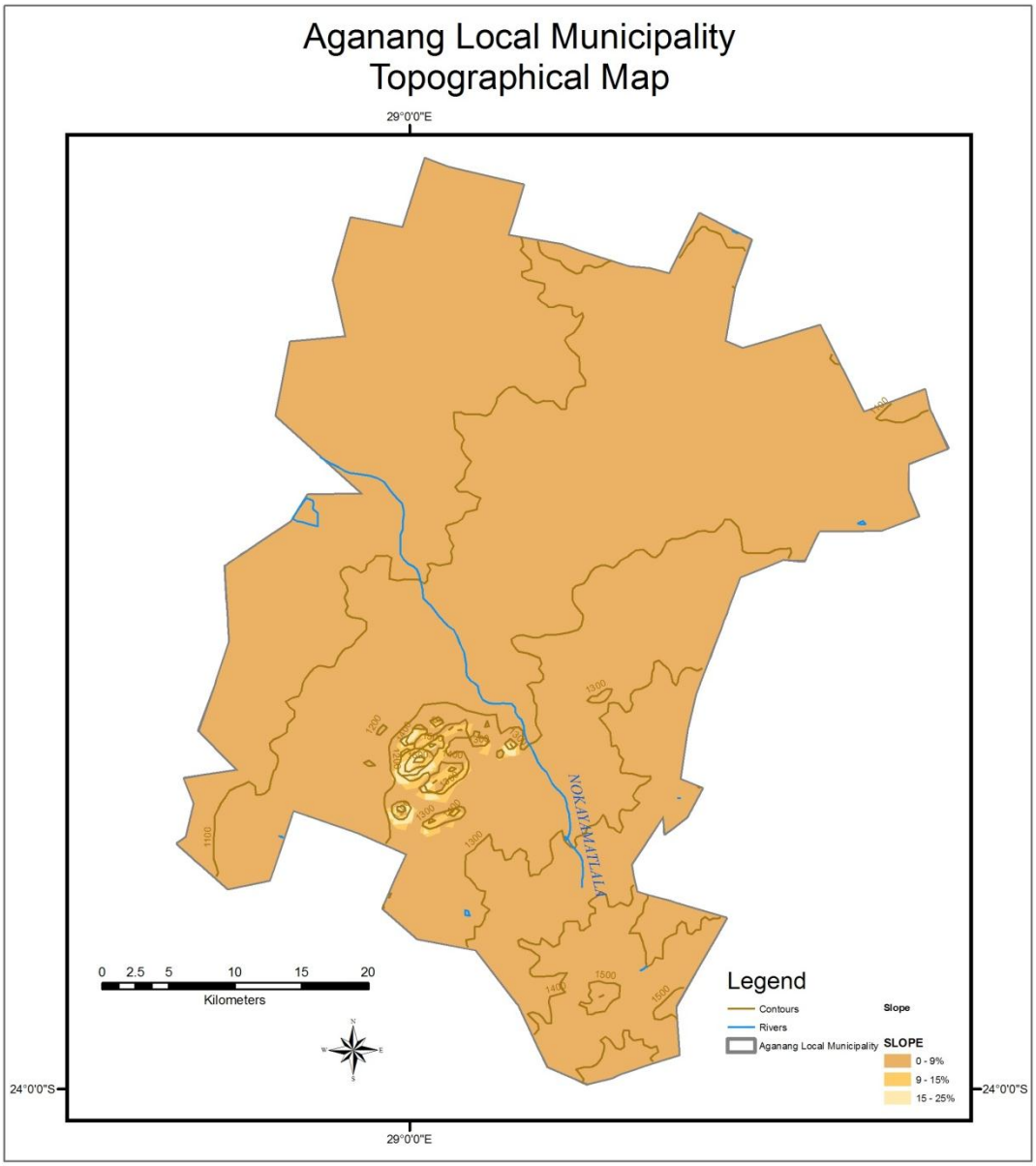
Aganang area receives summer rainfall with very dry winters. The rainfall falls from September to May with precipitation generally occurring as short, heavy, thundery showers. The Mean Annual Precipitation (MAP) ranges from 454mm per year in the north-western area, and 500mm per year in the south-eastern area (Mucina and Rutherford, 2006). The southern portions are more humid and it becomes more arid towards the northeast.

The mean annual temperature is $18.5^0$C in the north-western area and $16.9^0$C in the south-eastern area. The mean maximum and minimum temperatures are $36.5^0$C and -

0.8$^0$C in the north-western areas for November and June respectively and 33.2$^0$C and 0.6$^0$C in the south-eastern areas for October and June respectively.

### 5.4.2. Topography

The terrain morphology of the area varies considerably with the following identified by ENPAT, 2001 in the area; hills in the southern area; lowlands with mountains to the western side of the Municipal area; strongly undulating plains in the southern area; moderately undulating plains, and; slightly undulating plains which represents the majority of the Municipal area. The terrain types identified are; plains with open high hills or ridges; rolling or irregular plains with high hills or ridges; plains with open low hills or ridges; Level plains with some relief; level plains, and; high hills or ridges. Slopes range from 0-9% on the greater part of the area 9-25% on hills and mountains.



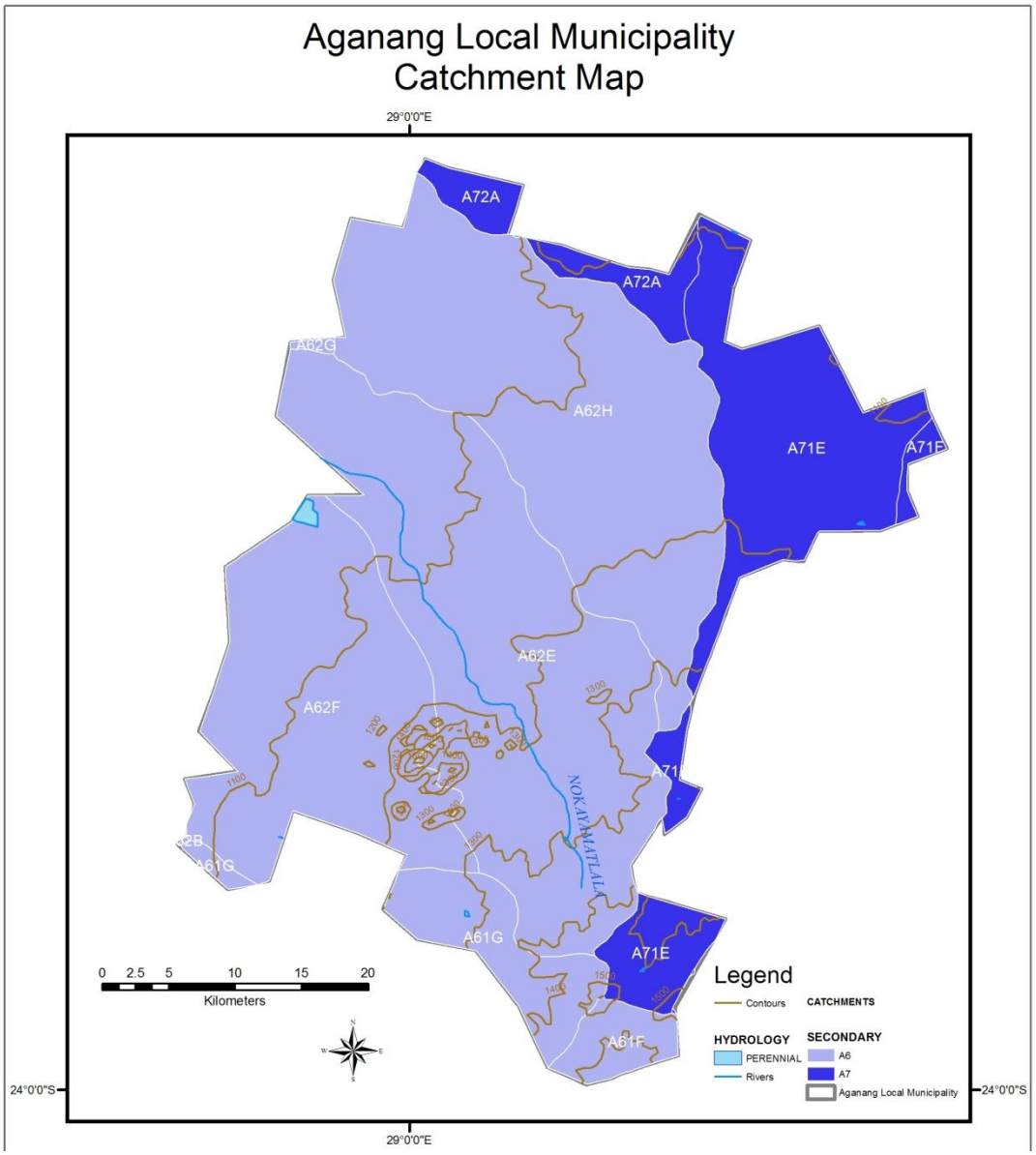
### 5.4.3. Drainage

The Municipal area falls within 8 quaternary catchment areas which drain northerly towards the Limpopo River system. The quaternary catchment areas are A61F; A61G; A62C; A62E; A62F; A71E; A71F, and A72C. Of these quaternary catchment areas A62E, A62H and A62F are the most represented in the Municipal area (
Map 1: Catchment areas map ). There are a total of five more prominent seasonal rivers / streams (water courses) flowing through the Municipal area. All of these water courses drain in a northern direction towards the Limpopo River. These water course systems are poorly protected and erosion along the banks is evident.

The Tshipu water course drains into the Natse water course and is situated in the A62H quaternary catchment. The Ga-Mamasonya water course drains through quaternary catchment A72C. The Hout River and Strydomsloop River drains through quaternary catchments A71E and A71F respectively.

The Tshipu water course drains into the Natse water course and is situated in the A62H quaternary catchment. The Ga-Mamasonya water course drains through quaternary catchment A72C. The Hout River and Strydomsloop River drains through quaternary catchments A71E and A71F respectively.

Map 1: Catchment areas map

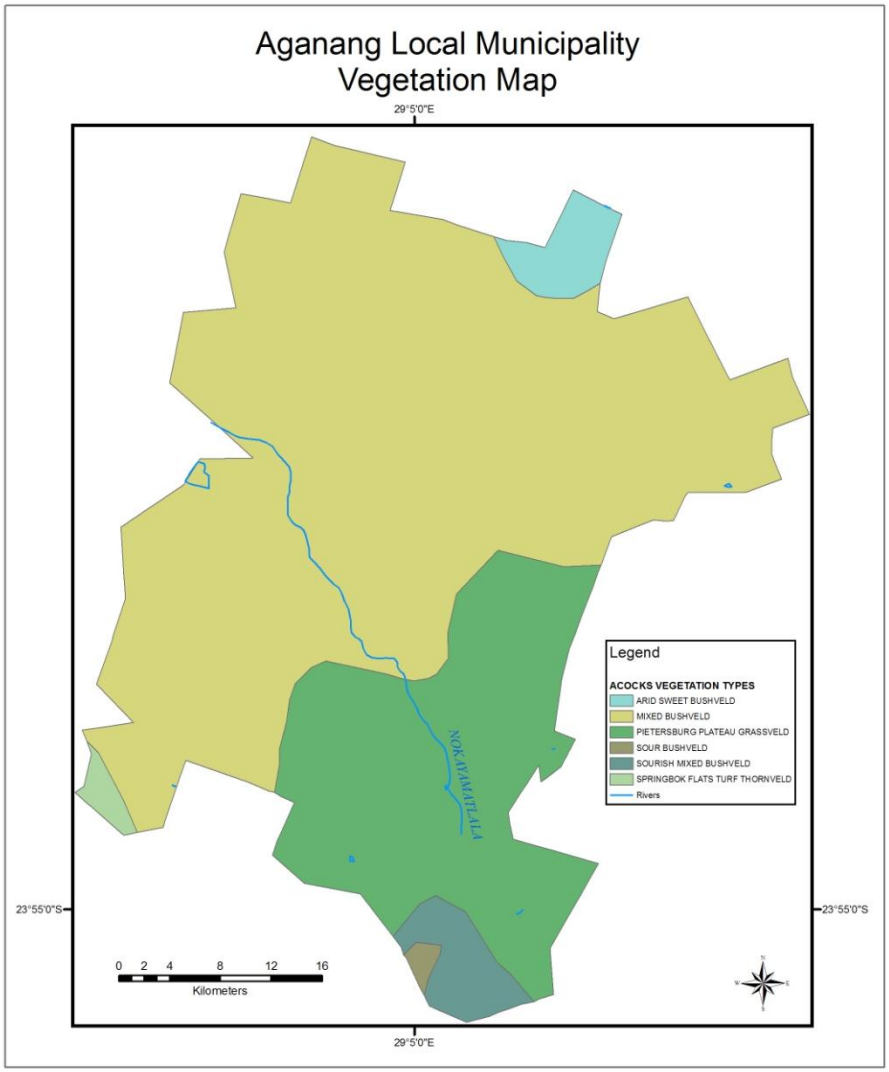



## 5.4.4. Vegetation

According to Acocks (1988), there are six veld types which are represented in the Aganang Municipality. These are the 1) Mixed Bushveld, 2) Springbok Flats Turf Thornveld, 3) Pietersburg Plateau False Grassveld, 4) Sourish Mixed Bushveld, 5) Sour Bushveld, and 6) Arid Sweet Bushveld, veld types.

Two thirds of the area is characterized by the Makhado mixed bushveld (typically defined by the presence of shallow, coarse-textured, sandy soils overlying granite, quartzite, sandstone or shale), small portions of Arid sweet veld and Mamabolo Mountain Bushveld around Mogoshi mountains in Matlala; and one third of the area is Polokwane Plateau Grassland.

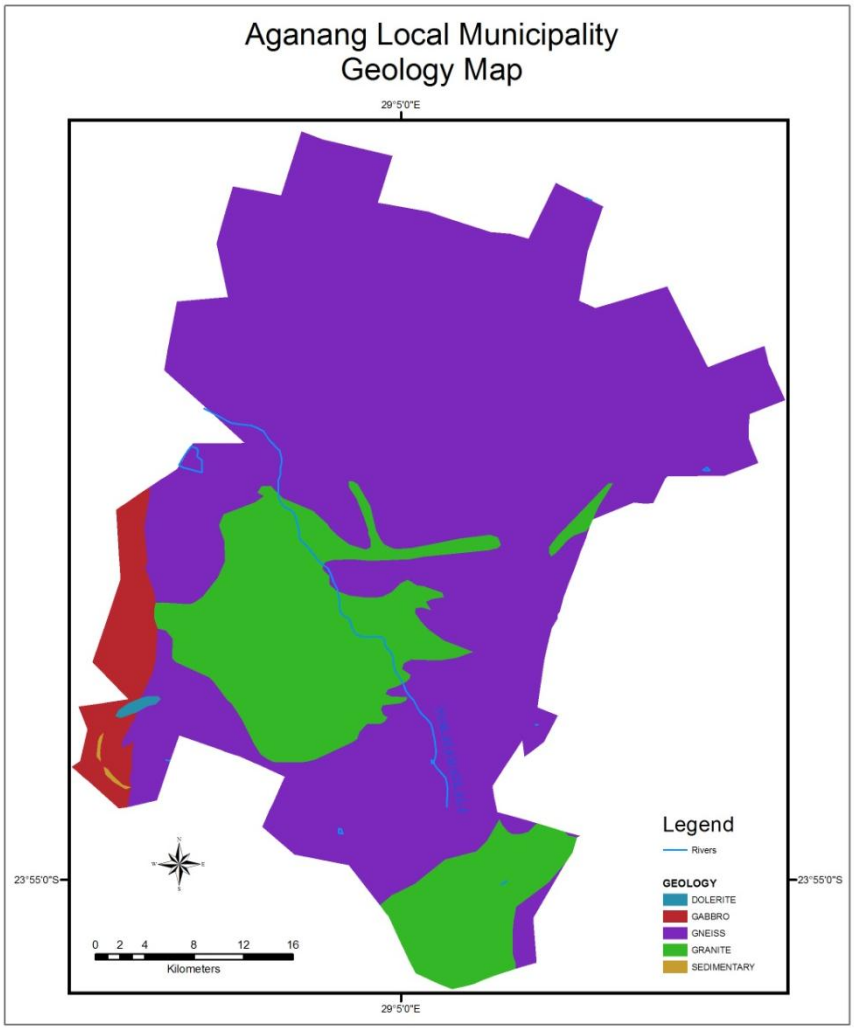
The common trees are the acacia (caffra, eriebola, karro) marula tree, terminalia sp, Euphorbia ingens.The Mamabolo Mountain Bushveld is the most sensitive vegetation type because of higher species diversity, poorly protected and the environment is not disturbed.  Vegetation types as described by Acocks are shown in.



### 5.4.5. Geology

According to the Geological map of the area 2328 Pietersburg, the area covered by Aganang Municipality is predominantly under laid by Leucocratic migmatite and gneiss, grey and pink hornblendebiotite gneiss, grey biotite gneiss, minor muscovite bearing granite, pegmatite and gneiss, Hout River gneiss of the swazian era. In the south west the area is under laid by fine grained grey to pink biotite granite, coarse grained and in places porphyritic of the Matlala granite. In the south east the area is under laid by medium grained porphyritic, grey to pink biotite granite of the Moletsi granite. In the west the area is bordered by magnetite gabbro, gabbro, anorthosite, olivine diorite, magnetitite layer of the Rustenburg layered suite, Bushveld complex.shows the simplified geology of the municipality mapped at 1:250,000 scale from the ENPAT dataset.

**Geology Map**




A regional geological assessment conducted by Africa Geo-Environmental Services (AGES), i.e. *Regional Geological Assessment Report, Aganang Municipality, Limpopo Province (Technical Report 2007/02/15/IGTA)* made an assessment of the generalized geotechnical character of the area in terms of urban development.

The municipal area was divided into provisional geotechnical classes based on differences in the regional geological, topographical and geotechnical character thereof (Partridge et al, 1993), but excluding those areas falling within any 1:100 year-flood lines (deemed not suitable for development, but still to be determined separately from this investigation, where required).

### 5.4.6. Geohydrology

According to Groundwater Resources of The Republic of South Africa, Sheet 2, of the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry 1995, the average depth to water level in the area of Aganang Municipality is between 10m and 20m in the north of the area and between 20m and 30m in the south.

According to Groundwater Resources of The Republic of South Africa, Sheet 1, of the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry 1995, the probability of drilling a successful borehole in the area is more than sixty percent and the chances of a successful borehole yielding greater than 2 l/s are at 50%.

The nature of the water bearing aquifer in the area is acidic, intermediate and intrusive and inter granular with the highest yield at 5 l/s. The western part of the Aganang Municipality has yields between 0.5 and 2 l/s. The eastern part has yields between 2 and 5 l/s.

## 5.4.7. Air Quality

Aganang Local Municipality mainly experiences north easterly winds blowing at a minimum speed of 1.0-1.5m/s to a maximum of 8.0m/s. Winters are generally associated with southerly winds blowing at a rate of 1.5-3.5m/s and summers are associated with north easterly winds blowing at wind speed range of 0.1-1.0m/s.

Air pollution is evidently seen as the smog hanging over the cities. There are different kinds of pollution some visible and others invisible. Generally any substance that people introduce into the atmosphere that has damaging effects on living things and the environment is considered air pollution. The primary air pollutants are carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, sulfur oxides, hydrocarbons and particulate matter (both solid and liquid). Motor vehicles are major sources of carbon monoxides (CO), hydrocarbon (HC) and nitrogen oxides ($NO_x$); whereas fuel combustion in stationery sources produces sulfur oxide ($SO_2$). Carbon dioxide ($CO_2$) is mainly from fossil fuels burning and deforestation.

Air quality in Aganang is mainly affected by traffic, that is vehicular emissions; biomass burning from fuel wood burning for cooking and veld burning during the dry season and before planting as people clear the lands, deforestation, manure management, cropland, wetlands and solid waste disposal on land. Aganang Local Municipality currently has no capacity in terms of personnel and equipment to monitor air quality; a function that is being performed by Capricorn District Municipality and will continue until demand calls for local municipality capacitation.

### 5.4.8. Environmental Challenges

The following are generally environmental problems that are experienced within the Municipality cost by multiple factors. See table below.

| Environmental Problem | Major Causes |
|---|---|
| Land degradation | Many caused by agricultural practices, overgrazing and food paths. |
| Deforestation | Chopping of firewood |
| Air pollution | Burning of wastes, and vehicle emissions |
| Water pollution | Mainly open field dumping |
| Veld fire | Mainly during winter |
| Alien plants | In some areas of the municipalities like ward 06 & Mashashane area, specify area where the problem is and name of plants |
| Illegal Waste dumping | No landfill site, no provision of services |

Currently there is no waste collection due to the fact that there is no landfill site. But there are waste collection groups that have been established to take up environmental issues. These environmental groups are central to the pilot waste, cleaning and recycling activities**.**

## 5.5. Infrastructure and Basic Services Analysis

### 5.5. 1. Water

| Wards | Regional/local water scheme (operated by municipality or other water services provider) | Borehole | Spring | Rain water tank | Dam/pool/stagnant water | River/stream | Water vendor | Water tanker | Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ward 01 | 73.2 | 13.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 4.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 8.6 | 0.3 |
| Ward 02 | 83.0 | 11.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 0.1 |
| Ward 03 | 82.6 | 12.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 2.9 | 1.8 | 0.1 |
| Ward 04 | 76.6 | 18.7 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 3.6 | 0.2 |
| Ward 05 | 62.5 | 15.8 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 4.5 | 15.9 | 0.8 |
| Ward 06 | 68.0 | 20.6 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 5.5 | 0.1 |
| Ward 07 | 76.7 | 12.6 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 7.6 | 1.2 |
| Ward 08 | 67.2 | 19.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 8.1 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 3.5 | 0.1 |
| Ward 09 | 79.8 | 14.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 4.6 | 0.3 |
| Ward 10 | 52.6 | 41.9 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 0.8 |
| Ward 11 | 80.1 | 5.8 | 0.3 | 8.9 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 2.8 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Ward 12 | 76.9 | 16.7 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 2.7 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 0.5 |
| Ward 13 | 86.6 | 5.9 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 2.7 |
| Ward 14 | 49.2 | 13.0 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 3.1 | 1.7 | 11.0 | 10.0 | 11.6 |
| Ward 15 | 94.4 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 1.2 |
| Ward 16 | 85.5 | 8.5 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 5.2 |
| Ward 17 | 86.6 | 6.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.4 | 3.6 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 1.0 |
| Ward 18 | 74.1 | 22.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 0.8 |
| Ward19 | 77.8 | 13.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 2.4 | 4.1 |
| Total | 75.5 | 14.3 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 1.7 | 3.8 | 1.8 |

*The above table shows the state of Water supply within the Municipality per ward.*

**Table: 5 Sources: Census 2011**

Aganang Municipality is currently not a water authority but only a water provider. There are only two Water schemes (Houtrivier & Mashashane) that supply water to some of the Wards within the Municipality. Houtrivier scheme supply water to villages of Ward 11 and two villages of Ward 09. Mashashane scheme supply water to villages of Ward 13, 14 & 15.

The rest of other Wards in the Municipality are mainly provided water through boreholes using either electric or diesel pumps. The above table shows the state of water supply within the Municipality and how it has improved from 2001 to 2011.However it is worth noting that there is 1,7% of water vendors,3,8% supplied with tankers within the Municipality as depicted by table 5 above.

### 5.5.2. Water provision status

| Villages with yard connections | Villages within RDP Standard | Villages below RDP standard | Total households served | Total households outstanding |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | 45 | 47 | 20 804 | 13 114 |

**Developmental Challenges**

- Water supply within the Municipality is still a major challenge. The two water schemes have operational challenges for example breakdown of pumps and electrical equipment. Mashashane plant water source is not enough to cater for all the Communities at all times.
- With regard to borehole water supply there are problems of transformer theft, stealing of diesel pumps, operational breakdowns, illegal connections, extension of settlements etc.
- There is a challenge of partial water supply in villages and inadequate reticulation in villages

### 5.5.3. Electricity

The Municipality has made much progress with regard to electrification. Of 104 Villages 103 have been electrified and only 1 villages is currently under electrification and only 2216 households(post connections) are remaining in order to meet the 2012 target. This represents a significant progress in the process of electrification of villages by the Municipality. See priority list.

**Electricity provision status**

| Total villages served | Villages under electrification | Household outstanding(post connections) | Total households served |
|---|---|---|---|
| 104 | 01 | 1936 | 31 982 |

**Table: 6 electricity provision status**

**Developmental Challenges**

The following are current challenges with regard to electricity:

- Electrification of new extensions in villages that have experienced expansion.
- Cultivation of culture of electricity saving amongst communities.
- Weak electricity that cut off easily
- Electrification development nodes

### 5.5.4. Housing

Aganang Municipality is neither a housing authority nor provider. Currently housing provision is done by the Department of Local government and Housing and the Municipality only assist in the coordination of the provision. The current rural housing backlog within the Municipality stands at 1410.
The Municipality with the assistance of CoGHSTA has developed a draft housing chapter which will be catalyst to housing development within the Municipality.

**Household dwelling**

| Form of dwelling | Number |
|---|---|
| Formal dwelling | 32 747 |
| Traditional dwelling | 175 |
| Informal dwelling | 904 |
| Other | 91 |
| Total | 33 918 |

**Census 2011**

The table above indicates that the situation in terms of housing within the Municipality has improved. The majority of households lives in formal housing than informal or mud houses and further that only 91 household uses other forms of housing outside formal, traditional or informal dwelling.

**Developmental Challenges**

- Provision of houses to the needy households as per beneficiary list
- Development and provision of subsidized housing projects.
- Housing developments for new demarcated residential areas

### 5.5.5. Sanitation

The sanitation backlog within the Municipality is still very huge (as depicted by the table below). Currently this service is provided for by the Capricorn District Municipality. The District annually allocates funds towards construction of VIP toilets within the Communities of the Municipality.

| Type of Sanitation | Number |
|---|---|
| Flush toilet connected to sewer | 572 |
| Flush toilet with Sceptic tank | 230 |
| Chemical toilet | 203 |
| Pit toilet with Ventilation(VIP) | 4432 |
| Pit toilet without Ventilation | 26319 |
| Bucket System | 0 |
| Other | 143 |
| None | 1699 |

**Table 8: Source Community Survey 2011**

**Developmental Challenges**

- Need for funds to meet the National target on Sanitation
- Households without Sanitation

### 5.5.6. Waste and Refuse Removal

| Type of Refuse removal | Number |
|---|---|
| Removed by local authority or private company | 64 |
| Communal Refuse dump | 173 |
| Own Refuse dump | 29995 |
| No rubbish disposal | 3345 |
| Other 2,66 | 87 |

**Table 9: Census 2011**

There is no Waste and Refuse removal within the Municipality however with the assistance of the District and other role players processes are underway to establish landfill site. The majority of households use own dumps as depicted by the table above.

**Developmental Challenges**

- Establishment of landfill site
- Establishment of waste management unit
- Waste management campaigns

### 5.5.7. Free basic services

Municipality provides free basic services to all Communities in the form of free basic water and free basic electricity. All villages receive free basic water through provision of diesel and oil and payment of electricity bills for those that use electric pumps.
Free basic electricity is provided to all indigents households on the free basic electricity roll. Currently 4688 households are on the indigents roll and benefit FBE. The Municipality further provides free basic alternative energy to households without electricity. To date 300 households are benefiting from this programme.

**Developmental Challenges**

- Turnaround time for configuration of needy households for free basic electricity.
- Reluctance of benefiting households to collect free electricity tokens.
- Inaccessible and inadequate vending stations for free basic electricity
- Provision of alternative energy to communities without electricity
- Provision of free basic sanitation
- Provision of free basic waste removal

### 5.5.8. Roads and Public Transport

#### 5.5.8.1. Roads

The Municipality has moved apace with the improvement of roads infrastructure. Most of the main Municipal roads are tarred or under the process of tarring. This will enhance mobility within the municipality and further assist the transport industry to grow.
The Municipality has a backlog of 541,5 kilometers that still needs to be tarred.

Most of the roads are still gravel and needs constant blading and low level bridges.

#### 5.5.8.2. Public transport

The most common means of transport within the Municipality is mainly buses, taxis, carts, bicycles and other people travel on foot for shorter distances. Currently there are five taxi ranks within the Municipality that support the taxi industry. (See table: 8 below)

| Name of the taxi rank | Location within the Municipality |
|---|---|
| Kalkspruit taxi rank | Ward 11 Kalkspruit village |
| Rametloana taxi rank | Ward 08 Rametloana village |
| Tibane taxi rank | Ward 07 Tibane village |
| Ipopeng taxi rank | Ward 16 Setumong village |
| Mashashane taxi rank | Ward 15 Mohlonong village |
| Mamehlabe taxi | Ward 02 Mamehlabe village |

**Table: 10 list of taxi ranks**

**Tarring of roads backlog**

| Kilometers tarred | Kilometers outstanding |
|---|---|
| 133,6 | 541,5 |

**Developmental challenges**

- Only four graders
- Grading of internal streets
- Completion of outstanding roads for tarring
- Construction of low level bridges
- Development of integrated transport plan
- Development of road maintenance plan
- Inadequate bus/ taxi shelters
- Inadequate public transport

### 5.5.9. Municipal wide summary of backlogs

| Electricity | | Water | | Sanitation | | Housing | | Tarred roads | | Refuse removal | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| H/H having | H/H not having | H/H having | H/H not having | H/H having | H/H not having | H/H having | H/H not having | Km tarred | Km not tarred | H/H having | H/H not having |
| 31 982 | 1936 | 20 804 | 13 114 | 8560 | 25 358 | 32 508 | 1410 | 133,6 | 541,5 | 0 | 33 918 |

### 5.6. Social Analysis

### 5.6.1. Education

| Level of education | Percentage |
|---|---|
| Some Primary | 33% |
| Completed primary | 7% |
| Some secondary | 33% |
| Completed secondary | 13% |
| N4-N6 | 0,3% |
| Certificate with/without Grade 12 | 1% |
| Diploma with or without Grade 12 | !% |
| Higher diploma and more | 2% |
| No schooling | 10% |
| Other | 0,1% |

**Table 12: Census 2011**

Aganang Municipality is served by 10 education circuits. Currently within the municipality there are pre schools, special schools, ABET centre, primary and secondary schools. There are no tertiary institutions except private initiatives that offer computer skills, security training etc.

The Table 12 above indicates the distribution of education levels within the Municipality.

| Name of the Circuit | Number of primaries | Number of learners per circuit 2012/13 | Number of learners per circuit 2013/14 | Number of Secondaries | Total number of learners 2012/13 | Total number of learners 2013/14 | Total schools per circuit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bakone | 7 | 1326 | 1278 | 5 | 1015 | 991 | 12 |
| Mogoshi | 18 | 4791 | 4481 | 13 | 4354 | 3347 | 31 |
| Maune | 16 | 2908 | 4337 | 10 | 4194 | 3473 | 26 |
| Maraba | 10 | 2181 | 2139 | 4 | 1532 | 1477 | 14 |
| Vlakfontein | 18 | 4063 | 4038 | 13 | 3091 | 3078 | 31 |
| Moletsi | 15 | 4194 | 4146 | 11 | 2908 | 2757 | 26 |
| Moloto | 13 | 4031 | 3904 | 11 | 3550 | 3513 | 24 |
| Bochum East Circuit | 5 | 945 | 831 | 2 | 652 | 674 | 07 |
| Bochum West | 01 | 88 | 74 | 01 | 45 | 41 | 02 |
| Koloti Circuit | 02 | 205 | 192 | 01 | 267 | 243 | 03 |
| **Totals** | **105** | **24732** | **25420** | **71** | **21608** | **19594** | **176** |

**Table 13: Aganang Circuit Offices**

Table 13 above indicates that the number of both primary and secondary schools has not increased or decreased. However the majority of circuits has experienced and decrease in the number of learners as compared to 2012/13. Only Maune circuit has experienced growth in terms of primary school learners and Bochum-East circuit in terms of secondary school learners

**Developmental challenges**

- Unreliable underground water which makes boreholes to dry up
- Some schools are dilapidated and needs new classrooms
- There are no laboratories and libraries in schools
- Some schools do not have proper sanitation
- Literacy campaigns and ABET Centres to reduce the level of people that have never gone to school as indicated above.
- Lack of tertiary institutions within the Municipality makes percentage of people with post Matric qualification very low.
- Construction of Preschools for Early childhood development education.
- Development and support of early child development.

### 5.6.2. Health and Social Development

Aganang Municipality has one hospital and 10 Clinics (see table below). There is also a systems of mobile clinics to all the villages of the Municipality .There is also team of home based carers and drop in centres which operate within the Municipality which are critical to health and Welfare service to our Communities.

| Health facilities | Ward |
|---|---|
| Lonsdale clinic | Ward 08 |
| Maraba clinic | Ward 11 |
| Mashashane clinic | Ward 13 |
| Matlala clinic | Ward 16 |
| Kolopo clinic | Ward 03 |
| Rosenkrantz clinic | Ward 02 |
| W.F Knobel Hospital | Ward 08 |
| Sello Moloto clinic | Ward 05 |
| Diana clinic | Ward 15 |
| Goedgevonden Clinic | Ward 10 |
| Ngwanallela Clinic | Ward 02 |

**Table: 14 List of clinics**

| Number of hospitals | Number of clinics | Clinic backlogs |
|---|---|---|
| **01** | **10** | **17** |

### 5.6.3. HIV/Aids

The municipality has developed both the HIV/Aids Strategy and plan to fight the epidemic. This strategy is premised on four pillars of the national strategy that is, prevention, treatment, research and human rights. The primary source of HIV/Aids statistics is W.F. Knobel hospital. Community home based Organisation and drop in centres are central in the fight against HIV/aids although they have challenges of funds. Currently there are 44 CBO/NGO's that are central to the HIV/Aids programmes within the Municipality.

**Developmental Challenges**

- Child headed families
- Lack of medications at Clinics and mobile clinics
- Inadequate funding to Support to home based carers and drop in centers
- Lack of pay point shelters
- Funding and support of Community Homes Based Care Organization and Drop in Centres.

### 5.5.4. Safety & Security

Aganang Municipality is a stable Municipality in terms of issues of safety and security. The Municipality has two police stations (Matlala) and Mashashane and other parts of the Municipality mainly some villages of Moletsi are serviced by Seshego Police station. There are Community Police Forums established in Communities of the Municipality. The top four priority crimes as per statistics provided by Matlala Police station are mainly theft(general),stock theft, house breaking (business) and rape. This is on basis of their level of prevalence.

**Developmental Challenges**

- Revival and capacitation of Community Police forums
- Establishment of additional satellites within the Municipality
- Conducting crime prevention campaigns

### 5.6.5. Sports, Arts and Culture

The municipality has abundance of potential with regard to sports, art and culture. There are sports, art and culture activities that are taking place within the municipality i.e. soccer, athletics, netball, indigenous games etc. In terms of arts & culture there are activities like arts and craft, traditional dance choirs etc. Currently the Municipality has two sports grounds at Tibane and Mohlonong. There are 05 community halls and one library.

| Sports,halls & library facilities | Ward |
|---|---|
| Tibane stadium | Ward 07 |
| Mohlonong stadium | Ward 15 |
| Ipopeng One stop Centre library | Ward 16 |
| Jupiter hall | Ward 15 |
| Municipal hall | Ward 09 |
| Maribana hall | Ward 03 |
| Seema hall | Ward 07 |
| One Stop centre | Ward 16 |

**Table 15**

**Developmental Challenges**

- Sports facilities still needs to be developed to acceptable standards
- Library still inadequate for the entire Municipality
- Arts and culture still needs to be developed and supported
- Renovation and maintenance of Community halls

### 5.5.6. Post offices

There are 08 Post Offices within the Municipality and most of the villages have village based lobby boxes. There is still a need to roll out yard based post delivery service. It is also important to indicate that Leokaneng and Cornelia post offices below need infrastructural facelift.

| Post office | Ward |
|---|---|
| Mashashane | 13 |
| Juno | 07 |
| Leokaneng | 02 |
| Bakone | 16 |
| Maraba | 11 |
| Lonsdale | 08 |
| Cornelia | 19 |
| Thibedi | 09 |

**Table: 16**

### 5.5.7 Social facilities

| Social facility | Number having | Backlog |
|---|---|---|
| Libraries | 1 | 4 |
| Sports Facilities | 2 | 3 |
| Police/ satelites | 2 | 5 |
| Community hall | 5 | 5 |
| Clinics | 10 | 17 |

**Table: 17 Summary of Social facilities available and backlog**

## 5.7. Institutional analysis

### 5.7.1. Council

Aganang Municipality has been established in terms Section 12 notice of 2000 and it is thus category B and Executive type Municipality. It has 37 Councillors and has the latitude to designate certain Councillors as full time Councillors. Currently the Municipality has designated three Councillors as full time, that is, Mayor, Speaker and Chief Whip. The Municipal Council sits once per quarterly.

**Council Committees**

| Committee | Description |
|---|---|
| Executive Committee | Sits monthly to Execute decisions of Council. It is chaired by the Mayor |
| Portfolio Committees | Seven portfolio committees have been established (Technical services, Budget & Treasury, Community services, Corporate Services, Special Focus and Economic development & planning. Sits monthly to consider portfolio committee matters. They are chaired by Executive committee. |
| Ethics Committee | The Committee presides over ethics issues of Council |
| Names Committee | The committee presides over naming and re-naming of places and facilities within the Municipality |
| MPAC | The Committee presides over oversight issues within the Municipality |

### 5.7.2. Staff Component

Aganang Municipality has six departments namely Corporate Services, Budget & Treasury, Technical services, Economic Development Planning and Community Services. All these departments are overseen by Office of the Municipal Manager.

### 5.7.3. Employment equity

In line with employment equity imperatives Aganang Municipality has developed and adopted employment equity plan (EEP) that serves as a catalyst for affirmation of previously disadvantage sections of the Community. The EEP is reviewed annually.

| Current Number of employees | Number female | Number male | Number Youth | Number disabled |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 112 | 45 | 67 | 65 | 0 |

### 5.7.4. Skills Development

Skills development is critical for the development of employees and Communities in general. Annually the Municipality reviews Workplace Skills Plan (WSP) aimed at capacitating Councillors and employees. In order to implement the WSP the Municipality annually allocate budget towards training and capacity building.

### 5.7.5. Human Resource Policies

The Municipality has developed and adopted Human resource policies that provide clarity on how the Municipality should go about handling of human resource issues. These policies are reviewed annually to ensure their relevance and compatibility with relevant legislation.

### 5.7.6. Organizational Performance Management System (OPMS) & Performance Management System (PMS)

**Organizational Performance Management System**

The Municipality annually reviews and adopts Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP). This forms the basis of the Municipality's Organizational Performance Management System. Quarterly performance reviews are done at different levels. These are done at the level of department, Management, Executive Committee and Council.

**Performance Management System**

The Municipality has PMS policy and framework in place. Performance contracts are signed with Section 57 Managers and annual assessments are conducted.

**Developmental Challenges**

- Continued development of institutional capacity
- Continued development and review of human resource policies.
- Skills development
- Cascading PMS to lower levels
- Inability to recruit disabled staff members

## 5.8. Financial Viability and Management

### 5.8.1. Grants & Subsidies

The Municipality receives Grant and subsidies like any other Municipality within the Republic of South Africa. The Majority of the budget of the Municipality is provided for by these annual allocations of equitable shares.

The following are the grants that Municipality receives and are in order of their contribution to the budget.
:

- Equitable share
- MIG
- CDM Grant
- LGFMG
- MSIG
- EPWP Incentive grant

### 5.8.2. Credit and Debt Control

The Municipality has developed and adopted Credit and debt control by law and policies. The purpose thereof is to have clear system that guides credit and debt management.

### 5.8.3. Investments

In order to augment its finances, the municipality invests some monies in order to raise funds for the Municipality. The short term investments are done from time to time depending on the availability of funds.

### 5.8.4. Audits

Aganang Municipality annually conducts both Internal and External Audits through Internal Auditors and Auditor General' Office. The Municipality has appointed an Audit committee and there is Internal Audit Unit established.
Annually the Municipality considers Audit recommendations and develops action plans on the basis of the management letter issued by the Auditor General. 2011/12 action plan has been developed to address audit queries as raised by 2011/12 management letter.

Key amongst the issues raised in the Management letter relates to amongst others;

- Assets management
- Reconciliation of journals
- Supply chain management issues
- Revenue management issues

### 5.8.5. Budget and Treasury

There is an established Budget and Treasury Office that presides over all budget issues and ensures compliance with the necessary Budget and Treasury regulations.

### 5.8.6. Revenue management

The Municipality has income section that drives all activities pertaining to revenue generation including the implementation of property rates within the Municipality as a mechanism for revenue generation within the Municipalities. However due to the challenge related to the implementation of the property rates other revenue streams need to be identified and pursuit.

The following are the main sources of operating income

- Traffic fines, licensing and permits
- Property rates
- traffic fine ,licensing and permits
- investments,
- rent of facilities and equipment
- sites registrations
- VAT Refunds
- Skills development reimbursement

### 5.8.7. Supply Chain Management

The Municipality has established the supply chain management unit. A number of SCM policies have been developed and adopted in order to give guidance to the unit. However the unit still needs to be strengthened in order to be able adequately deal with SCM issues

### 5.8.8. Asset management

The municipality has developed systems and policy for asset management. Asset policy has been developed and adopted. There is a unit that focuses on asset management although it still has a challenge of shortage of staff.

### 5.8.9. Risk and Anti Corruption

The Municipality has systems of overcoming Risk and Corruption. There are clear lines of segregation of duties and responsibilities and risk assessments are conducted from time to time. This assessment helps the Municipality improving on issues of Risk and Anti Corruption. The Municipality has established Risk and Security Management unit.

**Developmental challenges**

- Development of asset maintenance plan
- Continuous implementation of audit reports recommendations
- Development of internal audit capacity within the Municipality
- Strengthening of asset Management unit
- Strengthening Risk and Security Management

## 5.9. Good Governance & Public Participation

### 5.9.1. Communication

Communication is a catalyst to development. There is a communication unit within the municipality that ensures that the Municipal Community is talking. This unit uses different mediums to facilitate communication through news letters (internal & external), print media, radio and different Community participation fora available within the Municipality. There is Communication Strategy and Communication policy that informs communication within the Municipality and Communication between the Municipality and external stakeholders

### 5.9.2. Ward Committees & Community Development Workers

The municipality as a category B Municipality has a system of Ward Committees established in all 19 wards. These Committees are further provided support through a system of Ward Offices administered by Ward Assistants. There is an annual budgetary allocation to support ward committees. The current challenge is around continuous capacitation of ward committees, ward committees membership turnover.

There are 17 Community Development workers in the Municipality deployed in all Wards. These workers are critical in doing the community development work in the wards.

### 5.9.3. Intergovernmental Relations

In line with the intergovernmental Relations Framework of 2005, Aganang Municipality promotes and is engaged in dialogue through a number of forums that are established both provincially and at district level. At Provincial level the Municipality participates and also report progress at Premier IGR Forum wherein the Mayor and the Municipal Manager are participants. This forum is coordinated at provincial level and sits twice annually to look into the performance of Municipalities and provincial departments on matters of service delivery, institutional development, financial viability, local economic development good governance and Public participation. Another provincial forum that interacts over financial matters is the Chief Financial Officers' Forum. The forum transacts issues related to matters of financial viability and financial accounting.

Other Fora that sit at the District level are:

- Municipal Mangers' Forum
- HR Working group
- Planning forum
- Communicators' forum
- Chief Financial Officers' Forum
- Political Office Bearers Support staff
- Skills Development Forum
- Aganang Local IGR Forum
- Internal Auditor`s Forum

### 5.9.4. Traditional Leadership

The Municipality is comprised of four Traditional authorities namely Moletši, Maraba, Matlala and Mashashane. Traditional Leaders are Ex Officio members of Municipal Council. There is Executive Committee Traditional Leaders Forum where the Mayor interacts with the Traditional leadership. At the Ward level Ward Councillors interact with Mantona through Mantona' Forum.

**Developmental Challenges**

- Continued capacitation of Ward Committees
- Continued involvement and engagement of Traditional leaders in the affairs of the Municipality
- Establishment and sustenance of Local IGR structure
- Striving for improved Communications amongst Municipal stakeholders

### 5.9.5. Municipal Public Accounts Committee

Municipal Public Accounts Committee has been established. It is responsible for amongst others compilation of annual report and issuing of oversight reports. This committee provides oversight over Council matters in order to ensure that the Municipality remains accountable to public.

### 5.9.6. Municipal Customer care

The Municipality has established a system of attending to Community complaints and inputs. There are suggestion boxes within the Municipal office wherein members of the public can make written submissions. The Municipality further participates in the District and Provincial complaints forum wherein issues from the Premier and Presidential hotline are attended.

## 6. Municipal priorities

### 6.1. Introduction

After consideration of all issues as raised by communities and developmental challenges faced by the Municipality, the following are priorities of the Municipality. They comprise primary priorities, secondary priorities and different priorities with regard to different services and their prioritization with respect of Wards and villages. These priorities guide the allocation of resources from time to time as per IDP/Budget review cycles

**Municipal Priorities are as follows:**

- Creation of employment and Sustainable Income
- Access to Clean Water
- Access to better health service and reduced risk of HIV/Aids
- Improved safety and Security services
- Improved education
- Improved access to Sanitation
- Better housing
- Improved welfare services
- Better road infrastructure and transport
- Access to Community support facilities
- Electricity

### 6.2. Priorities per service needs

In order to facilitate forward planning the Municipality has developed priorities per service need. These help the Municipality to plan ahead. These are reflected as follows:

#### 6.2.1. ELECTRICITY

**Electrification of Villages**

1. Kloesdam 2012/13

**Electrification of extensions**

1.Extension-Cluster Ward 11, 12,13 & 15 (435)

2.Extension-Cluster 1,2,3,4,5,6,8,9,19(1013)

3..Extension-Cluster 7,10,16,17,18,(285)

4. Extension Cluster 14 (58)

5. Boanatlou

6. Madienyane

7. Mashamaite

8. Rampuru Extension

**CLINICS**

1. Naledi 2012/13
2. Dibeng
3. Marowe
4. Segoahleng
5. Flora
6. Mabitsela
7. Bergzicht
8. Tibane
9. Mohlajeng
10. Township
11. Boratapelo
12. Boslagte
13. Mashamaite
14. Utjane
15. Cooperspark
16. Madietane
17. Sechaba

### 6.2.3. HEALTH CENTERS

1. Mashashane clinic
2. Percy Clinic
3. Maraba Clinic
4. Tibane Clinic
5. Diana clinic
6. Mohlajeng health Centre

### 6.2.4. COMMUNITY HALLS

1. Mohlonong
2. Masehlong
3. Kalkspruit hall
4. Pinkie-Sebotse

### 6.2.5. UPGRADING OF HALLS

1. Maribana 2012/13
2. Jupiter 2013/14
3, Cooperspark

### 6.2.7. WATER

**Tibane Cluster 1**

- Hwibi 2012/13
- Ga-Seema 2013/14
- Mabopane
- Juno
- Tibane
- Boslaagte
- Goedgevonden
- Prospect
- Mamehlabe
- Vlakfontein
- Moetagare

**Mankgodi Cluster 2**

- Masehlong 2012/13
- Mankgodi 2013/14
- Mohlajeng & Mohlajeng extension
- Burgwal.
- Kanana
- Cooperspark
- Terrebrugge

**Pinkie-Sebotse Cluster 3**

- Ngwanallela 2012/13
- Pinkie-Sebotse 2013/14
- Rosenkrantz
- Fairlie
- Mabitsela
- Leokaneng

**Rampuru Cluster 4**

- Rapitsi 2012/13
- Maupye/Helena 2013/14
- Ceres
- Ramoshoane
- Rammobola.
- Ga- Selepe
- Chloe A & B
- Rampuru
- Kgabo Park

**Bakone Cluster 5**

**Bakone Cluster 5A**

- Phomolong 2012/13
- Phoffu 2013/14
- Dibeng
- Setumong
- Madietane
- Semaneng
- Ga-Manamela
- Phetole
- Ga-Selolo

**Bakone Cluster 5B**

- Maineleng 2012/13
- Saaiplaas 2013/14
- Kloesdam
- Korton
- Mahwai
- Ramalapa
- Boratapelo
- Mpone-Ntlolane
- Kgomoschool

**Mashashane Cluster 6**

**Mashashane Custer 6A**

- Boetse 2012/13
- Segoahleng 2013/14
- Mandela
- Sebora
- Kgasha
- Mashashane Mošate
- Matlapa
- Mohlonong
- Mapateng
- Maune

**Mashashane Cluster 6B**

- Manyapye 2012/13
- Diana 2013/14
- Utjane
- Glenrooi
- Matlaleng
- Mars
- Jupiter

**Mashashane Cluster 6C**

- Monotwane 2011/2012
- Naledi 2013/14
- Venus
- Madiba
- Bellingsgate
- Mapeding
- Bergzicht

**Houtrivier Dam Cluster 7**

- Magongoa 2012/13
- Lepotlako 2013/14
- Christiana
- Sechaba
- Kalkspruit
- Ga- Kgoroshi
- Washbank

**Marowe Cluster 8**

- Phaudi 2012/13
- Sekuruwe. 2013/14
- Maribana
- Kolopo
- Moletšana
- Marowe
- Machabaphala

**Phago Cluster 9**

- Rankhuwe 2012/13
- Makgodu 2013/2014
- Lonsdale
- Phago
- Mashamaite
- Monyoaneng
- Mabiloane
- Flora
- Rametlwane
- Ga- Piet

### 6.2.8. SANITATION

| Item | Village | Ward |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Mamehlabe | 02 |
| 2. | Mandela | 13 |
| 3. | Burgwal | 01 |
| 4. | Matlapa | 14 |
| 5. | Ramoshoane | 09 |
| 6. | Phetole | 17 |
| 7. | Mabiloane | 08 |
| 8. | Magongoa | 11 |
| 9. | Ga-Phago | 04 |
| 10. | Dibeng | 18 |
| 11. | Seema | 07 |
| 12. | Segoahleng | 14 |
| 13. | Kgoroshi | 19 |
| 14. | Mabitsela | 06 |
| 15. | Goedgevonden | 10 |
| 16. | Sekuruwe | 03 |
| 17. | Naledi | 12 |
| 18. | Kgabopark | 09 |
| 19. | Mashamaite/Makgodu | 05 |
| 20. | Kgomoschool | 18 |
| 21. | Kanana | 01 |
| 22. | Glenrooi | 15 |
| 23. | Rammobola | 06 |
| 24. | Kalkspruit | 11 |
| 25. | Bergzicht | 12 |
| 26. | Kolopo | 03 |
| 27. | Boratapelo | 10 |
| 28. | Saaiplaas | 16 |
| 29. | Juno | 07 |
| 30. | Mpone-Ntlolane | 18 |
| 31. | Venus | 12 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 32. | Vlakfontein | 19 |
| 33. | Moshate/Jeremane | 14 |
| 34. | Cooperspark | 01 |
| 35. | Boetse | 14 |
| 36. | Rammetloane | 08 |
| 37. | Madietane | 17 |
| 38. | Rankhuwe | 05 |
| 39. | Bellingsgate | 12 |
| 40. | Selolo | 16 |
| 41. | Washbank | 16 |
| 42. | Flora | 04 |
| 43. | Rapitsi | 06 |
| 44. | Mohlonong | 15 |
| 45. | Hwibi | 10 |
| 46. | Marowe/Moletsana/Machabaphala | 03 |
| 47. | Boslaagte | 07 |
| 48. | Pinkie-Sebotse | 02 |
| 49. | Sechaba | 19 |
| 50. | Terbrugge | 01 |
| 51. | Maribana | 03 |
| 52. | Masehlong | 04 |
| 53. | Monyoaneng | 05 |
| 54. | Lonsdale | 08 |
| 55. | Tibane | 07 |
| 56. | Ceres | 09 |
| 57. | Moetagare | 10 |
| 58. | Christiana | 11 |
| 59. | Utjane | 13 |
| 60. | Kgasha | 14 |
| 61. | Jupiter | 15 |
| 62. | Semaneng | 16 |
| 63. | Mankgodi | 01 |
| 64. | Leokaneng | 02 |
| 65. | Phaudi | 04 |
| 66. | Ga-Piet | 05 |
| 67. | Prospect | 07 |
| 68. | Maupye/Helena/Selepe | 08 |
| 69. | Rampuru | 09 |
| 70. | Mahoai | 10 |
| 71. | Lepotlako | 11 |
| 72. | Monotwane | 12 |
| 73. | Maune | 13 |
| 74. | Sebora | 13 |
| 75. | Mapeding | 15 |
| 76. | Setumong | 16 |
| 77. | Kgomoschool | 18 |
| 78. | Korton | 19 |
| 79. | Mapateng | 14 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 80. | Madiba | 15 |
| 81. | Mohlajeng | 01 |
| 82. | Ramalapa | 19 |
| 83. | Mars | 15 |
| 84. | Matlaleng | 14 |
| 85. | Mabopane | 07 |
| 86. | Ngwanallela | 02 |
| 87. | Kloesdam | 19 |
| 88. | Phofu | 18 |
| 89. | Verlyn | 06 |
| 90. | Ga- Manamela | 17 |
| 91. | Diana | 15 |
| 92. | Manyapye | 13 |

### 6.2.9. Tarring of Roads

1. D3432 (Korton to Chloe ) (2012/13)
2. D3356 (Mohlonong to Diana Clinic) 2012/13
3. D3394 (From D3390 to Goedgevonden Clinic) 2012/13
4. D3428 ((Mamehlabe via Pinkie-Sebotse to Rosenkrantz Clinic) 2012/13
5. D3370(Mohlonong to D19 Kalkspruit)
6. Lonsdale to Percy clinic via Flora
7. D3420 (Lonsdale Clinic via Monyoaneng clinic to Rankhuwe) Phase 2
8. Rosenkrantz clinic to Ngwanallela clinic
9. D3382 (Ipopeng via Mohoai, Boratapelo to Moetagare)
10. D3359 (Mandela via Glenrooi ,Jupiter, Phetole to Selolo)
11. D3457 (Kanana via Mohlajeng to Burgwal)
12. D3364 (Sekgopetjane D19 to Bellingsgate D3355)
13. D3394 ( Ga-Seema via Goedgevonden to Hwibi)
14. D3428 (Fairlie via Mabitsela , Leokaneng to Pinkie Sebotse)
15. D3465 (Marowe to Maribana)
16. D3431 (Masehlong via Cooperspark to Rosenkrantz)
17. D3376 (Dibeng via Phofu to In-service)
18. D3412 ( Washbank to D3378 Cornelia)
19. (Lonsdale via Mabiloane to Ditenteng)
20. (Mahoai via Ntlolane to Limburg

### 6.2.10. Priority for RAL/CDM Roads

1. Kgasha via Mashashane Mosate to Mashashane clinic
2. Tibane(D19) to Scaffhausen,Masehleng and Murasie
3. D3355 ( Sebora Via Mohlonong –Matlala Clinic)
4. D3377 ( Ipopeng to Gilimburg)
5. Ngoasheng to Kanana Phase 2
6. Mokopane to Moletsi Phase 2
7. Korton to Chloe Phase 2

### 6.2.11. Low level Bridges

1. Utjane to Mashashane Clinic
2. Pinkie Sebotse to Cooperspark
3. Terrebrugge to Kodumela School
4. Selolo Village
5. Piet to Rankhuwe
6. Morwasethula to Mapateng
7. Phoffu to Mokopane
8. Dibeng to Limburg
9. Mohlonong to Glenrooi
10. Mankgodi to Uitkyk No.2 (Low level bridge)
11. Masehlong to Khwinana School bridge
12. Masehlong to Mohlajeng, Kanana two bridges
13. Monotwane to Diana Enlarging bridge
14. Joel Sibasa to Jupiter
15. Mars to Jupiter (Low level bridge)
16. Bergzicht to Bellingsgate
17. Mohlonong to Madiba
18. Ramalapa to Magwai
19. Ceres to Sechaba
20. From D19 to Washbank
21. Sebora to Graveyard
22. Segwahleng
23. Boetse
24. Ga-Seema Bridge
25. Ngwanallela
26. Leokaneng
27. Pinkie/Sebotse
28. Fairlie to Mabitsela
29. Lonsdale to Rapitsi

### 7.2.12. DUAL-CARRIAGE BRIDGES

1. Maineleng bridge

### 6.2.13. Creches

1. Pinkie-Sebotse 2012/13
2. Sebora (Jonas Kgapu) 2012/13
3. Rankhuwe 2012/13
4. Monotwane 2013/14
5. Rametloana 2013/14
6. Phago (Hlanaphore) 2013/14
7. Mankgodi
8. Seema
9. Manyapye
10. Kalkspruit
11. Kolopo

**Creches (Continues)**

12. Semaneng
13. Boetse
14. Venus
15. Jupiter
16. Madietane
17. Ramalapa
18. Boratapelo
19. Rapitsi
20. Phoffu
21. Tibane
22. Bellingsgate
23. Mamehlabe
24. Mabiloane
25. Magongoa
26. Hwibi
27. Ramoshoane
28. Mohlonong
29. Boslagte
30. Monyoaneng
31. Saaiplaas
32. Rammobola
33. Kgomoschool
34. Selolo
35. Phetole
36. Vlakfontein
37. Maupye/Selepe
38. Rosenkrantz
39. Fairlie
40. Prospect
41. Mpone-Ntlolane
42. Moletšana
43. Helena
44. Setumong
45. Ngwanallela
46. Goedgevonden
47. Mahoai
48. Matlapa(Mabalane )
49. Kloestam
50. Mapeding
51. Machabaphala
52. Diana
53. Matlaleng
54. Mabitsela (Modiana)

### 6.2.14. WARD OFFICES

1. Mohlonong
2. One Stop Center
3. Tibane
4. Maribana
5. Ceres
6. Kalkspruit
7. Cooperspark

### 6.2.15. PRIORITY ON SPORTS FACILITIES

#### 6.2.15.1. New facilities

1. Caster Semenya Stadium
2. Ceres-Rampuru
3. Kalkspruit

#### 6.2.15.2. Upgrading of sports facilities

1. Tibane
2. Mohlonong

### 6.2.16. PRIORITY ON APOLLO LIGHTS

1. Bergzicht( Upgrading of streets lights)
2. Setumong
3. Monotwane
4. Tibane
5. Kgasha
6. Mamehlabe
7. Kalkspruit
8. Maune
9. Kgabopark
10. Masehlong
11. Lonsdale
12. Vlakfontein
13. Kanana
14. Kgomoschool
15. Madietane
16. Hwibi
17. Madiba
18. Maribana
19. Ga- Piet
20. Rapitsi

### 16.2.17. PRIORITY ON POLICE STATIONS & SATELITES

1. Phaudi
2. Kgomoschool
3. Mamehlabe
4. Rankhuwe
5. Kalkspruit

### 16.2.18. PRIORITY ON LIBRARIES

1. One Stop Centre
2. Ceres/Rampuru
3. Mohlonong
4. Masehlong
5. Pinkie-Sebotse

### 16.2.18. PRIORITY ON LANDFILL/DUMPING SITES

1. Municipal land fill site (Knobel)
2. Vlakfontein dumping site
3. Kalkspruit dumping site
4. Mandela Park dumping site
5. Semaneng dumping site

# 7. Strategies Phase

### 7.1. Vision

A unified and effective Municipality with sustainable quality of life for all.

### 7.2. Mission

To provide integrated quality services to all Communities through Community participation, good governance, efficient administration and Local Economic Development

### 7.3. Municipal Motto

“Mmogo re tla kgona” the motto calls for partnership and involvement of all role players in various spheres of government, private sector and communities in pursuit of a better life for all our communities.

### 7.4. Municipal Core Values

The municipality has adopted the following as pillars of strength for the fight for a better life for all communities of Aganang Municipality

7.4.1. Transparency

7.4.2. Accountability

7.4.3. Loyalty

7.4.4. Honesty

7.4.5. Sense of urgency

7.4.6. Responsibility

### 7.5. Strategic Objectives and Strategies & Linkage to MTSF, Outcome 9 and LEGDP

| **MTSF** | **Economic and social infrastructure** |
|---|---|
| **Outcome 9** | **A responsive ,accountable, effective and efficient local government system** |
| **Output 2** | **Improve access to basic services** |
| **LEGDP** | **Public infrastructure investment programme** |
| **KPA** | **Infrastructure & Basic Services** |
| **Strategic Objective/s** | **Strategy/ies** |
| Provide and facilitate provision of basic and infrastructure services to Communities | • Provision of electricity as per approved priority list<br>• Involvement of other role players in the electrification of villages<br>• Electrification of village extensions<br>• Conducting electricity saving campaigns |
| | • Provision of water as per approved water clusters and priorities<br>• Involvement of other role players in the provision of water.<br>• Provision of water to villages at Yard connection<br>• Water metering and cost recovery<br>• Water harvesting<br>• Water tankering<br>• Water saving campaigns<br>• Water purification programmes and campaigns<br>• Rehabilitation and equipping of water boreholes<br>• Partnerships for bulk water supply<br>• Development and enforcement of by-laws. |
| | • Provide RDP houses to indigent households<br>• Identification and development of sites for subsidized and rental housing |

| | |
|---|---|
| | • Eradication of blocked housing projects. |
| | • Construction of ventilated pit latrines<br>• Conducting of health and hygiene campaigns |
| | • Allocation of funds towards tarring of connecting roads<br>• Development of priority list of roads for tarring |
| | • Usage of alternative means of tarring of roads |
| | • Purchasing of graders for road maintenance<br>• Development of grading programme |
| | • Development of road maintenance plan<br>• Construction of bridges<br>• Development storm water projects priority<br>• Storm water management |
| | • Establishment of traffic station<br>• Licensing of motor vehicles<br>• Construction of bus shelters<br>• Conduct road safety campaigns |
| | • Construction of Creches to all villages |
| | • Development and maintenance of indigent register |

| | |
|---|---|
| **MTSF** | **A developmental state including improvement of public services** |
| **Outcome 9** | **A responsive ,accountable, effective and efficient local government system** |
| **Output 6** | **Administrative and financial capability** |
| **LEGDP** | **Corporate governance programme** |
| **KPA** | **Financial Management & Viability** |
| **Strategic Objective** | **Objective/s** |
| Enhance municipal revenue and ensure sound financial management & systems. | • Implementation of property rates<br>• Road shows on payment of Municipal services<br>• Provision of ratable services<br>• identification of alternative revenue streams |
| | • Development and review of financial policies and by laws |

| | |
|---|---|
| **MTSF** | **A developmental state including improvement of public services** |
| **Outcome 9** | **A responsive ,accountable, effective and efficient local government system** |
| **Output 6** | **Administrative and financial capability** |
| **LEGDP** | **Corporate Governance programme** |
| **KPA** | **Institutional Development & Transformation** |
| **Strategic Objective** | **Strategy/ies** |
| Promote and facilitate institutional development and organizational transformation. | • Development of organizational structure and filling of positions |
| | • Development and review of human resource policies<br>• EAP Programmes<br>• Staff retreats |
| | • Development and implementation of employment equity plan |
| | • Development and implementation of workplace Skills Plan. |
| | • Development and implementation Retention Strategy<br>• Attract and retain employees within Aganang Municipality |
| | • Establishment and coordination of LLF<br>• Capacitation of LLF |

| | |
|---|---|
| **MTSF** | **Cohesive and sustainable communities** |
| **Outcome 9** | **A responsive ,accountable, effective and efficient local government system** |
| **Output 5** | **Deepen democracy through a refined Ward Committee model** |
| **LEGDP** | **Corporate Governance programme** |
| **KPA** | **Good Governance & Public Participation** |
| **Strategic Objective** | **Strategy/ies** |
| Promote Good Governance and Public participation | • Development and gazetting of by-laws<br>• Development and review Public participation by-law<br>• Implementation of new system of Ward Committees model<br>• Establishment and support of Ward Communities<br>• Development and review of Communication Strategy<br>• Traditional leaders engagement forum |
| | • Establishment and participation in Local IGR Structures within the Municipality<br>• Development and Public participation policy reviewed from time to time. |
| | • Establishment of Traditional Leaders Mayor' Forum<br>• Regular schedule of consultative meetings with Traditional Leaders |

| | |
|---|---|
| **MTSF** | **Ensuring more inclusive economic growth, decent work and sustainable livelihoods** |
| **Outcome 9** | **A responsive ,accountable, effective and efficient local government system** |
| **Output 3** | **Implementation of Community works programme** |
| **LEGDP** | **Enterprise development** |
| **KPA** | **Local Economic Development** |
| **Strategic Objective/s** | **Strategy/ies** |
| Enhance Local Economic Development. | • Establishment of LED Grant<br>• Establishment and support to Aganang Business chamber<br>• Establishment of Municipal LED entities<br>• Fundraising for LED initiatives<br>• Market & promote LED initiatives<br>• Establishment and coordination of Municipal show |
| | • Creation of jobs through Community works programme<br>• Financial and capacity support to LED Projects<br>• Establishment and support poverty relief programmes<br>• Utilization of EPWP model for projects implementation |
| | • Promotion and marketing of tourist attraction sites<br>• Revival and revitalization of tourist potential areas within the municipality.<br>• Establishment of tourism centre and botanical garden |
| | • Establishment and support of manufacturing initiatives.<br>• Promote Secondary Economic activities within the Municipality<br>• Participation in LED forum (local, district and provincial) and intergovernmental forums.<br>• Lobby private sector investment in local economic development |

| | |
|---|---|
| **MTSF** | **Sustainable resource management and use**<br>**Rural development ,food security and land reform** |
| **Outcome 9** | **A responsive ,accountable, effective and efficient local government system** |
| **Output 1** | **Action supportive to human settlement** |
| **LEGDP** | **Environmental and natural resources and development programme** |
| **KPA** | **Spatial Development & Environment** |
| **Strategic Objective/s** | **Strategy/ies** |
| Promote sound land use practices and promote sound environmental practices | • Implementation of SDF<br>• Prioritization of development nodes for development<br>• Implementation of Environmental Management plan<br>• Environmental Management campaigns<br>• Review and implementation of waste management plan<br>• Waste recycling and reuse campaigns<br>• Environmental cleaning campaigns<br>• Waste management awareness campaigns<br>• Community capacity building on environmental issues.<br>• Implementation of LUMS<br>• Develop Aganang Development Nodes<br>• investor attraction to developmental nodes |

| | |
|---|---|
| **MTSF** | **Improved health care** |
| **Outcome 9** | **A responsive ,accountable, effective and efficient local government** |
| **Output 7** | **Single window of coordination** |
| **LEGDP** | **Health care development programme** |
| **Cross cutting issues** | |
| **Strategic Objective/s** | **Strategy/ies** |
| Promote and support the fight against HIV/Aids | • Development and Review of HIV/Aids strategy and plan<br>• HIV/Aids campaign<br>• Establishment of partnerships against HIV/Aids |
| Promote and facilitate Disaster management | • Development and Review of disaster management plan<br>• Establishment of disaster management advisory forum<br>• Disaster management awareness campaigns |
| Promote the interest of the designated groups especially women, youth and disabled | • Establishment of focus group forums<br>• Financial support to focus groups<br>• Awareness campaigns<br>• Youth development programmes<br>• Women development programmes<br>• Development and support to focus groups<br>• Support to the elderly |

### 7.6. Municipal scorecard/performance indicators and targets

| Strategic objective | Key performance indicators | Backlog/Current status | 2012/13 target | 2013/14 target | 2014/15 target | 2015/2016 target |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Provide and facilitate provision of basic and infrastructure services to Communities | # households provided with water | 13 114 | 3000 | 3500 | 4000 | 2614 |
| | # households provided with electricity | 1936 | 776 | 400 | 386 | 374 |
| | # households provided with free basic electricity | 6923 | 2000 | 2500 | 1300 | 1 123 |
| | # households with access to free basic water | 33 918 | 33 918 | 33 918 | 33 918 | 33 918 |
| | # households provided with VIP toilets | 25 358 | 500 | 500 | 1000 | 2000 |
| | # household with access to solid waste removal | 33 918 | 2225 | 2225 | 3225 | 3225 |
| | # households provided with RDP houses | 1556 | 278 | 320 | 350 | 400 |
| | # Creche constructed | 50 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| | # kilometres of roads tarred | 541,5 | 7 | 9 | 10 | 12 |

| Strategic objective | Key performance indicators | Backlog/Current status | 2012/13 target | 2013/14 target | 2014/15 target | 2015/2016 target |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Enhance municipal revenue and ensure sound financial management & systems. | % revenue raised | 8% own revenue | 10% | 15% | 20% | 25% |
| | Audit opinion | Adverse | Unqualified | Unqualified | Unqualified | Unqualified |
| Promote institutional transformation and organizational development | % budget spend on implementation of WSP | 0,4% on WSP | 0,5% | 1% | 1,5% | 2% |
| | % women representation at top management | 20% | 20% | 20% | 20% | 20 % |
| Promote and enhance local economic development | # jobs created through LED and other programmes | 1000 temporary jobs created annually | 1000 | 1200 | 1300 | 1500 |

## 8. Projects

### 8.1. Aganang Municipal Projects

#### 8.1.1. Infrastructure and Basic Services

| Project name | Major activities | Target/Key performance Indicators | Location | Time frame for completion | Budget | Resp. agency | Source of Funding | EIA Yes or No |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Electrification of Extensions | • Designs<br>• household connections | 140 Energized households | Aganang Municipality | June 2014 | R2M | ALM | ALM | Yes |
| Apollo lights | • Installation of street /Apollo lights | 02 Functional Apollo lights | Monotwane | June 2014 | R 0 | ALM | ALM | Yes |
| Purchase of Graders and plant | • development of specifications<br>• issuing and awarding of tender | Availability of two additional graders. | ALM | June 2014 | R4M | ALM | ALM | No |
| | | One front-end loader | ALM | June 2014 | R1,3M | | | |
| Roads Maintenance | • Servicing & repair of Plants | Serviced plants | ALM | June 2014 | R1,2M | ALM | ALM | No |
| | • `Patching of potholes | Patched potholes | Tarred roads | June 2014 | R50 000 | | | No |

| Project name | Major activities | Target/Key performance Indicators | Location | Time frame for completion | Budget | Resp. agency | Source of Funding | EIA Yes or No |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Planning of roads | • Planning of roads | Three Designs and plans for tarring of the roads developed. | Lonsdale clinic via Monyoaneng clinic to Rankhuwe Phase 2 | June 2014 | R2 420 850.00 | ALM | MIG | Yes |
| | | | Mohlonong - D19 Kalkspruit | | R 1 620 000 | | | |
| | | | Ipopeng to Limburg | | R1316 542,51 | | | |
| | | | Lonsdale via Flora village to Percy clinic | | R 1500 000 | | | |
| Free basic electricity | • Registration of beneficiaries<br>• Indigent register compilation<br>• Collection of tokens | # households having access to free basic electricity | As per indigent roll | June 2014 | R2M | ALM | ALM | No |
| Provision of Free basic water | • supply of diesel and oil<br>• payment of electricity bills | # Household with access to FBW. | Aganang Municipality | June 2014 | R2M | ALM | ALM | No |

| Project name | Major activities | Target/Key performance Indicators | Location | Time frame for completion | Budget | Resp. agency | Source of Funding | EIA Yes or No |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Free basic Alternative Energy | • Procurement and distribution of energy saving devices<br>Campaign on energy saving | # devices procured<br># campaigns held<br>Amount energy saved | Aganang Municipality | June 2014 | R1,000 000 | ALM | ALM | No |
| Construction of Creche | • Appointment, contractors<br>• Construction of 3 Creches.<br>• Projects handover | 3 Creches completed and handed over | Monotwane, Phago and Rametlwana | June 2014 | R2 730 000 | ALM | ALM | No |
| Refurbishment of Jupiter hall | • Appointment of contractors.<br>• Development and approval of designs<br>• Construction of hall.<br>• Project handover. | Refurbished and operational Maribana Community hall | Jupiter | June 2014 | R300 000 | ALM | ALM | No |
| Tarring of Mohlonong to Diana Clinic Phase 3 | • Conduct feasibility and environmental studies.<br>• Appointment of consultant and contractors<br>• Development and approval of designs<br>• Construction of the road.<br>• Projects handover | 3rd phase of the road completed (4, 5 km). | Ward 12 & 15 | June 2014 | R19 M | ALM | MIG | Yes |
| Upgrading of Tibane Sports facility Phase 2 | Upgrade sports facility at Tibane | Upgraded Sports facility | Tibane | June 2014 | R 4M | ALM | MIG | No |

### 8.1.2. Local Economic Development

| Project name | Major activities | Target/Key performance Indicators | Location | Time frame for completion | Budget | Resp. agency | Source of Funding | EIA Yes or No |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Support to tourism and informal business** | | | | | | | | |
| Fencing of Matlou-matlala botanical garden tourism centre | • Develop designs and implement | Operational botanical garden and tourism centre | Setumong | June 2014 | R400 000 | ALM | ALM | Yes |
| Construction of Car Wash | • Identification of suitable sites<br>• Construction of Car | Completed Car Wash | Aganang Municipality | June 2014 | R470 000 | ALM | ALM | No |
| Compilation of LED journal | • appointment of service provider | LED journal issued quarterly | Aganang Municipality | June 2014 | R 80 000 | ALM | ALM | No |
| Equipment for wholesale warehouse | • purchase of wholesale equipment | Availability of equipment for wholesale warehouse | Aganang Municipality | June 2014 | R2,5M | ALM | ALM | No |
| **Support to Crop projects** | | | | | | | | |
| Establishment of essential oil production pilot project | • Drilling & Equipping of borehole and fencing. | Established essential oil production | Aganang Municipality | June 2014 | R250 000 | ALM | ALM | No |
| Local show exhibition | Art, craft exhibition | Successful hosting of the exhibition | ALM | June 2014 | R80 000 | ALM | ALM | No |

### 8.1.3. Municipal Transformation and Organizational Development

| Project name | Major Activities | Target/Key performance Indicators | Location | Time frame for completion | Budget | Responsible agency | Source of Funding | EIA Yes or No |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rental of office machine | • Rental and payment of rental charges | Managed rental agreement | Aganang Municipality | June 2014 | R412 356 | ALM | ALM | No |
| Publishing | • Printing of booklets, newsletter etc | Access to municipal information | Aganang Municipality | June 2014 | R335 000 | ALM | ALM | No |
| Advertising | • Posting of variety of adverts | Access to municipal information | Aganang Municipality | June 2014 | R342 620, 95 | ALM | ALM | No |
| Branding & Marketing | • Development and design of promotional materials | Municipal Visibility | Aganang Municipality | June 2014 | R30 000 | ALM | ALM | No |
| Security | • Provision of security services<br>• | Secured work environment | Aganang Municipality | June 2014 | R2 160 000 | ALM | ALM | No |
| Telephone | • Payment of telephones<br>• Management of telephone bills<br>• | Access telephones | Aganang Municipality | June 2014 | R650 000 | ALM | ALM | No |
| IT Management | • Supply of IT equipment<br>• Repair and maintenance | Access to IT | Aganang Municipality | June 2014 | R1 180 000 | ALM | ALM | No |

| Project name | Major Activities | Target/Key performance Indicators | Location | Time frame for completion | Budget | Responsible agency | Source of Funding | EIA Yes or No |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Purchase of Office Furniture & Equipment | • Purchase of furniture & equipment | Availability of Office furniture & Equipment | Aganang Municipality | June 2014 | R 1 003 350 | ALM | ALM | No |
| Repairs and maintenance | • Office furniture & equipment | Repaired and maintained assets | Aganang Municipality | June 2014 | R60 000 | ALM | ALM | No |
| | • Buildings | | | | R400 000 | ALM | ALM | No |
| Electricity, Water & Rates | • payment of electricity bills | | Aganang Municipality | June 2014 | R574 200 | ALM | ALM | No |
| Books, periodicals & publications | • newspapers<br>• gazetting of by-laws | Availability of newspapers Gazette by-laws | Aganang Municipality | June 2014 | R 298 000 | ALM | ALM | No |
| Licenses-motor vehicles, TV | • Licensing of vehicles and TV | Licensed vehicles and TV | Aganang Municipality | June 2014 | R33 000 | ALM | ALM | No |
| Training and capacity building | • Development of WSP<br>• Source training providers | Capacitated staff | Aganang Municipality | June 2014 | R1 410 000 | ALM | ALM | No |
| Municipal events | • hosting of achievers' day | Better management of events | Aganang Municipality | June 2014 | R130 000 | ALM | ALM | No |
| HIV/Aids | • Campaigns<br>• Support to CBO/NGO's | Informed society | Aganang Municipality | June 2014 | R50 000 | ALM | ALM | No |
| Disaster Management | • Assessment<br>• Provision of relief | Disaster preparedness | Aganang Municipality | June 2014 | R100 000 | ALM | ALM | No |

| Project name | Major Activities | Target/Key performance Indicators | Location | Time frame for completion | Budget | Responsible agency | Source of Funding | EIA Yes or No |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Motor vehicles | • Tenders<br>• Procurement | Access vehicles | Aganang Municipality | June 2014 | R 750 000 | ALM | ALM | No |
| | • Fuel & toll fees | Access vehicles | Aganang Municipality | June 2014 | R 800 000 | | | |
| | • Repairs & maintenance | Access vehicles | Aganang Municipality | June 2014 | R 160 000 | | | |
| Mayoral Bursary | • Payment tuition fees for students | Access to rare skills | Aganang Municipality | June 2014 | R 300 000 | ALM | ALM | No |
| Employee Assistant programmes | • Provision of counseling & medical services<br>• Support to sports activities | Supported working staff | Aganang Municipality | June 2014 | R245 000 | ALM | ALM | No |
| Membership and Registration | • membership and registrations | | Aganang Municipality | June 2014 | R 819 812, 27 | ALM | ALM | No |
| Professional fees | • legal services | Availability of professional services | Aganang Municipality | June 2014 | R 400 000 | ALM | ALM | No |
| Salaries | • Payment of salaries for staff and Councillors. And Ward committee stipends | Remunerated staff, Councillors and Ward Committees | Aganang Municipality | June 2014 | R57 884 696,62 | ALM | ALM | No |
| Stock, materials & stationery | • purchase of stock and materials | Available stock & materials | Aganang Municipality | June 2014 | R1 018 867.61 | ALM | ALM | No |

### 8.1.4. Good Governance and Public Participation

| Project name | Major Activities | Target/Key performance Indicators | Location | Time frame for completion | Budget | Responsible agency | Source of Funding | EIA Yes or No |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Public participation | • Ward Committees stationery<br>• Coordination of meetings<br>• Generation of reports | 19 functional Ward Committees | Aganang Municipality | June 2014 | R835 000 | ALM | ALM | No |
| | • Ward offices stationery<br>• Branding of ward offices<br>• Rental of offices | 07 functional ward offices | | | | | | |
| | • Coordination of Ward based general meetings | Effective ward based general meetings | | | | | | |
| | • Ward Committee conference | Successful conference | | | | | | |

| Project name | Major Activities | Target/Key performance Indicators | Location | Time frame for completion | Budget | Respon sible agency | Source of Funding | EIA Yes or No |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| IDP/Budget Review & Stakeholder consultations | • Ward based Community IDP consultations, Mayoral Imbizo, Council strategic session, Exco Strategic session, Departmental strategic session, IDP Representative forum, IDP Stakeholder consultations | Successful process of IDP/Budget review and consultations | Aganang Municipality | June 2014 | R650 000 | ALM | ALM | No |
| Social contribution | • Donations | Participative Community. | Aganang Municipality | June 2014 | R345 000 | ALM | ALM | No |
| Communication | • public notices and messaging through print and electronic media<br>• | Informed Community | Aganang Municipality | June 2014 | R162 500 | ALM | ALM | No |
| Support to youth Council | • Coordination and support to Youth Council | Participative focal groups in the affairs of the municipality | Aganang Municipality | June 2014 | R120 000 | ALM | ALM | No |

| Project name | Major Activities | Target/Key performance Indicators | Location | Time frame for completion | Budget | Respon sible agency | Source of Funding | EIA Yes or No |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Support to women programmes | • Campaigns<br>• Women' day<br>• Advocacy<br>• Coordination and support of Aganang Gender forum<br>• 16 days of activities<br>• take a girl child to work | Participative focal groups in the affairs of the municipality | Aganang Municipality | June 2014 | R63 000 | ALM | ALM | No |
| Support to Elderly and Disability programmes | • Campaigns<br>• Advocacy<br>• Coordination and support to Aganang Disabled forum | Participative focal groups in the affairs of the municipality | Aganang Municipality | June 2014 | R 80 000 | ALM | ALM | No |
| Support to the Child headed families | • Campaigns<br>• Advocacy | Participative focal groups in the affairs of the municipality | Aganang Municipality | June 2014 | R40 000 | ALM | ALM | No |

| Project name | Major Activities | Target/Key performance Indicators | Location | Time frame for completion | Budget | Responsible agency | Source of Funding | EIA Yes or No |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Support to sports programmes | • Mayors cup | 1 Mayor' cup held | Aganang Municipality | June 2014 | R100 000 | ALM | ALM | No |
| | • Mayor' marathon | 1 Mayor' marathon held | Aganang Municipality | June 2014 | R70 000 | ALM | ALM | No |
| | • Mayor' Netball tournament | | Aganang Municipality | June 2014 | R50 000 | ALM | ALM | No |
| | • Support to Sports federations | Revived sports federation | Aganang Municipality | June 2014 | R200 000 | ALM | ALM | No |
| Library programmes | • Redathon & world book celebration<br>• Library campaigns | | Aganang Municipality | June 2014 | R50 000 | ALM | ALM | No |

### 8.1.5. Financial Viability and Management

| Project | Major Activities | Target/Key performance Indicators | Location | Time frame for completion | Budget | Responsible agency | Source of Funding | EIA Yes or No |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Auditing | Conduct of internal and external Audits.<br>Monitor and review compliance issues<br>Support to Audit committee<br>Conducting of interim Audit. | Clean audit reports | Aganang Municipality | June 2014 | R 2 300 000 | ALM | ALM | No |
| Insurance | Ensure that the Municipal assets are insured | Insured assets | Aganang Municipality | June 2014 | R400 000 | ALM | ALM | No |
| Financial system | Upgrading of financial system software | Better financial system | Aganang Municipality | June 2014 | R1 400 000 | ALM | ALM | No |
| Valuation roll | Compilation of supplementary valuation roll | Updated valuation roll | Aganang Municipality | June 2014 | R 200 000 | ALM | ALM | No |

### 8.1.6. Spatial & Environment

| Project name | Major Activities | Target/Key performance Indicators | Location | Time frame for completion | Budget | Responsible agency | Source of Funding | EIA Yes or No |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Environmental Management) | Waste & Environmental management | Safer environment | Aganang Municipality | June 2014 | R1M | ALM | ALM | No |
| | Fencing of dumping site | Fenced dumping site | Aganang Municipality | June 2014 | R300 000 | ALM | ALM | No |
| | Greenest Municipality competition | Participation in the competition | Aganang Municipality | June 2014 | R 15 000 | ALM | ALM | No |
| | Review of IWMP | Reviewed IWMP | Aganang Municipality | June 2014 | R 300 000 | ALM | ALM | No |
| Participation in Greenest Municipality competitions. | Purchase and planting of trees | Involvement of the Municipality in the greenest Municipality competition. | Aganang Municipality | June 2014 | R10 000 | ALM | ALM | No |
| Land use Management | Township Establishment | Facilitate the development of Township at the Municipal growth point Surveying Layout plans | Ceres | June 2014 | R 480.000 | ALM | ALM | No |

| Project name | Major Activities | Target/Key performance Indicators | Location | Time frame for completion | Budget | Responsible agency | Source of Funding | EIA Yes or No |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Site Demarcation | Pegging of sites in villages | Number villages assisted with demarcation of sites | Aganang Municipality | June 2014 | R100 000 | ALM | ALM | No |
| GIS | License and subscription | Installed GIS program | ALM | June 2014 | R 50.000 | ALM | ALM | No |
| Implementation of SDF and LUMS | Facilitate information sessions/workshops with Land use stakeholders particularly Traditional Authorities | 2 workshops/information sessions | ALM | June 2014 | R 50 000 | ALM | ALM | No |

### 8.2. Projects by CDM

| Project name | Location | Time frame for completion | Budget | Responsible agency | Source of Funding |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Construction of VIP toilets | Kgomoschool,Sekuruwe, Kanana,Phetole,Segoahelng | June 2014 | R 5M | CDM | MIG |
| Water projects to water clusters | (Pinkie-Sebotse,Saaiplaas,Segwahleng,Diana,Naledi,Seema,Mankgodi,Maupye-Helena, Phofu,Lepotlako, Sekuruwe,Makgodu | June 2014 | R 48 550 000M | CDM | MIG |
| Tarring of roads | Korton to Chloe road | June 2014 | R 2 502 145M | CDM | CDM |
| | Mamehlabe via Pinkie-Sebotse to Rosenkrantz Clinic | June 2014 | R4 M | CDM | CDM |
| Households electrification | Aganang Local Municipality | June 2014 | R5 M | CDM | CDM |
| Construction of Fire station | Aganang Municipality | June 2014 | R1,5 M | CDM | CDM |

### 8.3. Project by Sector Departments & Other Institutions

| **Projects by COGHSTA** | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Project** | **Location** | **2013/14 Budget Allocation** | **Time frame for completion** | **Responsible agency** | **Source of Funding** |
| Construction of 350 RDP houses | Mabitsela 25,Mamehlabe 20,Pinkie-Sebotse 25, Leokaneng 20, Rosenkrantz 10, Ga-Selepe 20,Maribana 20, Kolopo 30,Rapitsi 20,Dibeng 15,Rammobola 15,Tibane 15 Boslagte 20,Juno 20, Mabopane 15, Goedgevonden 15, Boratapelo 15, Hwibi 15,Moetagare 15 | Not Specified | June 2014 | CoGHSTA | CoGHSTA |
| Site Demarcation | Facilitate demarcation of 500 sites at Washbank | Not specified | June 2014 | CoGHSTA | CoGHSTA |
| | Facilitate demarcation of 400 sites at Vlakfontein | | | | |
| | Facilitate demarcation of 500 sites at Tibane. | | | | |

| **Projects by Eskom** | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Project** | **Location** | **2013/14 Budget Allocation** | **Time frame for completion** | **Responsible agency** | **Source of Funding** |
| Electrification of 257 Extensions | Vlakfontein 49, Rametloana 47 ,Mahoai 43,Lonsdale 38,Mabopane 30,Korton 24,Lonsdale,Monyoaneng 26, | R3,5 M | June 2013 | Eskom | Eskom |
| **Projects by Safety & Security** | | | | | |
| **Project** | **Location** | **2013/14 Budget Allocation** | **Time frame for completion** | **Responsible agency** | **Source of Funding** |
| Construction of police station | Phaudi | Not specified | June 2014 | DSS | DSS |
| **Projects by Department of Education** | | | | | |
| **Project** | **Location** | **2013/14 Budget Allocation** | **Time frame for completion** | **Responsible agency** | **Source of Funding** |
| Refurbishment of schools | Ngakane High school (Madietane) | Not Specified | June 2014 | DoE | DoE |
| | BK Matlala high school | Not Specified | June 2014 | DoE | DoE |
| | Madietane Primary | Not Specified | June 2014 | DoE | DoE |
| **Projects by Dept of Agriculture** | | | | | |
| **Project** | **Location** | **2013/14 Budget Allocation** | **Time frame for completion** | **Responsible agency** | **Source of Funding** |
| Renovation of poultry structures | Kagishano Trading | R 400 000 | June 2014 | DoA | DoA |
| Construction of 1000 capacity poultry house and electrification | Mashashane disabled project | R100 000 | June 2014 | DoA | DoA |
| Aganang land care(Chloe livestock project) | Construction of 29km fence | R 1 073 562,30 | June 2014 | DoA | DoA |

| **Projects by Dept of Agriculture** | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Project** | **Location** | **2013/14 Budget Allocation** | **Time frame for completion** | **Responsible agency** | **Source of Funding** |
| Vegetable, grains and poultry projects.<br>Provision of production inputs(seeds, seedlings, fertilizers, insecticides, animal feeds, vaccines and medication | Aganang vegetable, grain and poultry projects | R 590 300,60 | June 2014 | DoA | DoA |
| **Projects by Dept of Sports Arts & Culture** | | | | | |
| **Project** | **Location** | **2013/14 Budget Allocation** | **Time-frame for completion** | **Responsible agency** | **Source of funding** |
| **Sports Development** | | | | | |
| Indigenous games | District Competitions | R 100 000 | June 2014 | DSAC | DSAC |
| School league | District Competitions | R 200 000 | June 2014 | DSAC | DSAC |
| School athletics | District Competitions | R 438,348 | June 2014 | DSAC | DSAC |

# 9. Integration

### 9.1. Introduction

Integration is at the bottom of IDP processes. IDP phases must link to one another on the one hand and programmes of government and other sectors like private sector, parastatals must find expression within the IDP of the Municipality. It is further imperative that the IDP should link to the District IDP, Provincial growth and development strategy and the national spatial development perspective. It is within this context that sector plans find expression within the Municipal IDP.

Hereunder follows a summary some of the sector plans within Aganang Local Municipality that have cross cutting implications

### 9.2. Spatial Development Framework

Aganang Local Municipality has developed and adopted Spatial Development Framework. This framework informs development and future plans of the Municipality.
The SDF identifies areas of potential within the Municipality that are critical to the development of the Municipality.

#### 9.2.1. Municipal growth point

Rampuru-Ceres is identified as the growth point of the Municipality. The growth of the Municipality can radiate from this point.

#### 9.2.2. Population concentration points

There are three population concentration points identified by the SDF. They are Mashashane, Setumong and Rampuru-Ceres.

#### 9.2.3. Local service points

Both Kalkspruit and Tibane are identified as areas of potential as service points.

#### 9.2.4. Transport corridors

There are critical corridors that are identified by the SDF that connects the Municipality to other Municipality Polokwane-Gilead, Rampuru-Ceres to Senwabarwana, N11 road, and Mashashane-Mokopane road

### 9.3. HIV/Aids Strategy

#### 9.3.1. Background

Aganang Municipality has developed HIV/Aids as response to the pandemic that threatens humanity. This strategy is aimed at intercepting the spread of the disease within the Municipality as well as contributing to efforts to the search for the cure.
The Aganang HIV/Aids strategy addresses for pillars of the national prevention strategy; namely:

- Prevention
- Treatment
- Research
- Human rights

#### 9.3.2. Stakeholder driven HIV/Aids

The HIV/Aids strategy is a stakeholder driven approach in the fight against HIV/Aids. All stakeholders from government, CBO's, NGO's and the Community in general are key to successful implementation of the Strategy. It is premised on the notion that we have a role to play.

#### 9.3.3. Key features of the Strategy

- Campaigns
- VCT
- Care and support

### 9.4. Tourism Strategy

Aganang Tourism Strategy identifies key important areas within the Municipality that have tourist potential. These areas are Utjane dam, Ratang baeng at Mashashane and Bakone game reserve. These areas have varying potential that can be explored for the betterment of Aganang Municipality Local Economy.
Matlala game reserve has major potential of becoming the most critical tourist particularly with Mogoshi Mountains which have significant historical heritage.

Utjane dam has potential of translating into a holiday resort because of its beautiful scenery.
Interestingly Aganang Municipality crossed by both N11 and Polokwane Gilead roads which are critical in linking the Municipality with other Municipalities like Mogalakwena and Polokwane. Gilead road further connects the Municipality to Botswana.
These corridors can strategic linkages to these tourist potential sites.

## 9.5. LED Strategy

### 9.5.1. Background

Aganang Municipality has developed and adopted the LED strategy. This is line with pursuance of LED as one of the critical key local government agenda and also a catalyst for the development of Aganang Municipality.

The strategy focuses on tapping into the potential that exits within the Municipality
Key areas for LED in Aganang.

### 9.5.2. Key LED drivers for Aganang Municipality

Aganang LED strategy identifies key drivers as central to the development of Aganang Local Municipality area. These are identified as follows:

#### 9.5.2.1. Meat Cluster

Most the families within the municipality are involved in subsistence stock farming and further that there Community based projects that deals poultry production, cattle, goat and sheep. These initiatives can be harnest and clustered into various meat cluster that can be able to turn primary economic activity (production) to secondary economic activities (manufacturing).

#### 9.5.2.2. Nodal Point development

The development of nodal points and service points within the Municipality can help change settlement patterns of the Municipalities. This in turn can help turnaround economic activities of the Municipality.

#### 9.5.2.3. Mining development

Since there are prospects that Mining potential exists along the south western and northern parts of the Municipality, these must be taken up since it can turn the economy of the Municipality around

#### 9.5.2.4. Informal economy development

Most of the people Aganang Municipality are engaged in the informal economy activities. These initiatives if given the necessary support can grow to become formal economy activities that can provide jobs and promote sustainable livelihoods.

#### 9.5.2.5. Cultural tourism

The strategy identifies cultural tourism as one aspect that can be explored to lift local economy. This can be done by taking advantage tourist potentials sites as identified by the tourism strategy.

#### 9.5.2.6. Economic Infrastructure development

One of the aspects that are central to economic development is the delivery of infrastructure like water, electricity and roads. The delivery of these infrastructures will go a long way supporting business initiatives within the Municipality.

#### 9.5.2.7. Marula harvest

Most the Aganang Municipality is covered by Marula trees. These fruits can be harvested for exportation to areas that have established plants that processes these fruits for the production of Marula beer and other related products

### 9.6. Communication Strategy

#### 9.6.1. Background

Aganang Communication strategy is geared towards there effective Communication amongst stakeholders.
The Strategy identifies both internal stakeholders (Staff, Councillors, Ward Committees etc) and external stakeholders (CBO's, sector Departments etc) as drivers of the strategy.

#### 9.6.2. Key Communication Drivers

- IDP/Budget Consultations
- Annual reports
- Municipal events
- Projects launch

#### 9.6.3. Key Mediums for Communication

- Newsletters(internal and external)
- Advertisements
- Print and electronic media
- Meetings
- Notices
- Forums etc

### 9.6. Municipal housing Chapter

The Municipality has developed the housing chapter with assistance from the COGHSTA. The chapter outlines housing challenges within the Municipality amongst them:

- Lack of land ownership( as such no title deeds only PTO's) and this affects provision of rental or bond housing
- Lack of bulk services
- Municipality not being a housing authority and as such depend on allocations from the department.
- Some RDP houses left unoccupied

The housing chapter further outlines municipal nodal points as strategic areas for housing provision which can be developed into R293 townships. these are amongst other the following:

- Ceres-Rampuru
- Kgabopark
- Vlakfontein
- Mandela
- Kalkspruit etc

The housing chapter should be followed in order to have an orderly and informed housing delivery within the Municipality

### 9.8. Sector Plans Status

| Policy/Strategy/By law | Developed | Under development/Review | Not available | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Spatial Development Framework | × | | | None |
| Environmental Management Plan | × | | | None |
| Integrated Waste Management Plan | × | | | None |
| Water Service Development Plan | | | × | District function |
| Land Use Management Scheme | × | | | None |
| LED and tourism Strategy | × | | | None |
| Disaster Management plan | × | | | None |
| Work Place Skills Plan | × | | | None |
| Employment Equity Plan | × | | | None |
| Communication & Public participation Strategy | × | | | None |
| HIV/Aids Strategy | × | | | None |
| Organizational Performance Management Scheme | × | | | None |
| 5yr Financial plan | | | × | None |
| 5yr Infrastructure Development plan | | | × | None |
| Roads Maintenance plan | | | × | None |
| Housing Chapter | × | | | None |
| Fraud Prevention plan | × | | | None |
| Risk Mgt Strategy | × | | | None |
| Air quality Mgt | | | × | District function |
| Indigent policy | × | | | None |
| Indigent Register | × | | | None |
| Credit control policy | × | | | None |
| Tariff policy | × | | | None |
| Property rates policy & by-law | × | | | None |
| S&T Policy | × | | | None |
| Animal pound policy | × | | | None |
| Irrecoverable Debts policy | × | | | None |
| Cash & Investment policy | × | | | None |
| Staff provisioning policy | × | | | None |
| Bill boards & advertising by-law | | × | | None |
| FBS Policy | | | × | None |
| PMS Policy | × | | | None |
| Training policy | × | | | None |
| Institutional plan | | × | | None |
| IT policy | | | × | None |

| Policy/Strategy/By law | Developed | Under development | Not available | Comment |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Waste Mgt policy & by-law | × | | | None |
| Asset Mgt policy | | | × | None |
| Street trading by law | × | | | None |
| Transport plan | | | × | DRT function |
| Revenue enhancement Strategy | × | | | None |
| Education plan | | | × | DoE function |